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Arrangement of the Washington Papers.

Miscellaneous Index.

Appendix: Documentary History of the Constitution.

BULLETIN

OF THE

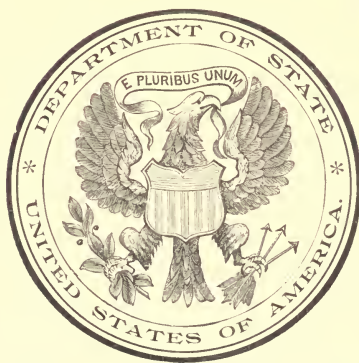
BUREAU OF ROLLS AND LIBRARY

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 3.

JANUARY, 1894.



WASHINGTON:
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
1894.

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BULLETIN No. 1, issued September, 1893, contains (1) a catalogue exhibiting the existing arrangement of the papers of the Continental Congress; (2) a partial miscellaneous index of manuscripts of the Continental Congress examined to the date of going to press; (3) The Documentary History of the Constitution for the period preceding the Federal Convention—being the Annapolis Convention and credentials of delegates to the Federal Convention.

BULLETIN No. 2, issued November, 1893, is a revised and indexed edition of the Calendar of the Correspondence of James Monroe.

ACCESS TO THE MANUSCRIPTS.

The privilege of access to the manuscript archives of the Department of State may be secured, so far as the facilities at command and the convenience of the office admit, upon application by letter to the Secretary of State. Applicants should describe as concisely and definitely as may be possible the papers they desire to consult, the scope of the examination contemplated, and the period of time during which they purpose to avail themselves of the permission, if accorded.

The privilege is to be exercised under the following

SPECIAL RULES AS TO MANUSCRIPTS DEPOSITED IN THE BUREAU OF ROLLS AND LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I. Persons to whom the privilege of consulting the manuscript archives of the Department of State is granted can exercise the permission only subject to the convenience of the Department and the uninterrupted transaction of its business.

II. No manuscript shall, at any time, be taken out of the Department except by order in writing of the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary.

III. No manuscript shall be taken out of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, into any room of the Department, until a receipt in form and descriptive of the paper or volume be signed by the official taking the same and delivered to

the Chief of the Bureau, or, in his absence, to the person in charge.

IV. No manuscript shall be detained from its place on the shelves of the Bureau of Rolls and Library after 4 p. m. of the day it shall have been taken ; and no manuscript shall be taken from its place on the shelves by any others than the clerks in charge, except by special arrangement in exceptional circumstances.

V. The use of the indexes in the room in which the manuscripts are deposited is not permitted except through the clerks in charge.

VI. The privilege of consulting the manuscript archives does not include the use of the Library. The latter privilege must be independently asked of the Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library.

By order of the Secretary of State.



*LIST INDICATING ARRANGEMENT OF THE
WASHINGTON PAPERS.*

Forms of Writing, being transcripts in Washington's handwriting at the age of 10 to 13 years of various legal instruments and forms; a poem on "Christmas Day," and one on "True Happiness," and the "Rules of Civility & Decent Behaviour In Company and Conversation." Folio. Thirty-four pages, inlaid. Bound in full levant and boxed.

School Copy Book, August 13, 1745, containing his geometrical definitions, theorems, and problems; surveying; solid measure; mensuration of solids, gauging, mensuration of plain superficies; a description of the leap year, Dominical letters, golden number, cycle of the sun, Roman indication epact, with memorial verses on the ecclesiastical and civil calendar; the description and use of the globes and geographical definitions and problems. Folio. Sixty pages, inlaid. Bound in full levant and boxed.

Second part of the School Copy Book, containing notation and reduction of decimals, simple interest, problems and surveying memoranda. Folio. Sixty-two sheets. Unbound.

Field Book, or notes of surveys, letters to friends, and verses, and "a journal of my journey over the mountains. began Fryday the 11th of March 1747-8." Fifty-eight pages. 12°.

Field Book, or notes of surveys, recorded July 22, 1749, and from November 1 to November 10, 1749. Eight sheets. Unbound.

Ledger, designated Ledger A, containing individual and cash accounts from 1750 to 1772. Folio. Three hundred and fifty-six pages. Bound in pigskin.

Transcripts of notes of surveys, November, 1749, to November, 1750. Fifty-four sheets, of which five are missing. Unbound.

Legal forms, or "Sundry Precedents Adapted to the Laws and Constitution of Virginia." Small print, with interleaves containing additional forms in Washington's handwriting.

Diary during his visit to the island of Barbados with his half-brother Lawrence Washington in 1751. (Much of this little volume is missing, and the leaves remaining are badly worn.)

Record of surveys and land entries, November 6, 7, and 8, 1751, and May 1, 1752. Forty-six pages. Unbound.

"Alphabetical Poll for Frederick County, taken the 24th. day of July, 175" [?]. Fourteen sheets. Unbound.

Record book of letters written from August 11, 1754, to August 14, 1755; orders of General Braddock from February 26, 1755, to June 17, 1755 (camp at Little Meadows); general instruction for the recruiting officers of the Virginia regiment, September, 1755; letters, orders, and instructions, December 25, 1755. Three hundred and thirteen pages. Bound in sheep.

Invoices of goods "ship'd on the proper account and risque" of George Washington, Mrs. Martha Custis, Miss Martha Parke Custis, and Master John Parke Custis from December 6, 1755, to March 27, 1766, and recorded letters and other invoices from December 6, 1755, to September 22, 1766. One hundred and eighty-one pages. Bound in sheep.

Record book of letters, beginning with "Captain Robt. Ormes first letter to G. Washington, Williamsburg, March 2, 1755," and ending with Washington's letter to his mother of August 14, 1755, and his letter to Charles Lewis, of Caroline City, of the same date. (One or two unimportant letters bearing no relation to the special subject of the whole are recorded at the very end of this volume, which is known as "Letter Book relating to Braddocks Defeat.") Seventy pages. Bound in paper.

"List of lands for which I paid Quit-Rents in the year 1755," and list of tithables given in, June 1, 1760, to July, 1774, Fairfax County, Truro Parish. Eighteen sheets. Unbound.

Account books of expenses and accounts with the Colony of Virginia and with "the Country," beginning in the year 1755 and ending in 1758. Eighty-five sheets. Bound in calf.

Record book of letters, orders, and instructions, beginning December 25, 1755, and ending September 18, 1758. Three hundred and sixty pages. Bound in sheep.

Record book of letters, orders, and instructions, beginning September 19, ending December 17, 1756, and letters from Fort Loudoun, December 19, 1756, ending with April 26, 1758. Three hundred and seventy sheets. Bound in sheep.

“Mem^{ms} respect^g the Militia Apl & May 1756.” Twelve pages. Unbound.

“Receipt Book for Cash expended for the Virginia forces in 1756.” Bound in pigskin, with folding clasp.

“Mem^m how the 4000 £ Receiv’d of Mr. Boyd is expended.” Seven pages. Unbound.

Record book of letters, beginning June 14, 1758, and ending September 12, 1758. Forty-one pages. Unbound.

Receipt book of sums paid the Virginia troops in 1758 by “George Washington Esqr.” Fourteen pages.

Order book, beginning September 21 and ending November 24, 1758. Forty-five pages. Unbound.

Record book of letters, beginning April 27 and ending December 30, 1758. One hundred and sixty-nine pages. Bound in sheep.

“The Virginia Almanac for the year of our Lord God 1760 Being Bissextile, or Leap-Year. Williamsburg: printed and sold by William Hunter.” (This little volume contains, in Washington’s handwriting, memoranda respecting the crops and shares of others therein, working negroes, and a record of the weather, beginning January 1 and ending April 11, 1760.)

Diary, or daily journal, beginning Tuesday, January 1, and ending May 22, 1760. (A small, oblong manuscript composed of sixty-two leaves, fifty-six of which are devoted to the diary and six to a record of the results of experiments in growing certain grasses and forage plants.)

Tobacco Accounts for the year 1761. Two sheets. Unbound.

The Virginia Almanack for the year 1761, containing memoranda of cattle bought by Washington from his brother John Washington and intermittent entries respecting the planting of crops.

The Virginia Almanack for the year 1763, containing pencil memoranda of distances, memoranda respecting hogs and cattle, sheep marking and shearing, and the sowing and the cultivating of crops.

The Virginia Almanack for the year 1764, containing memoranda of distances, the results of experiments in sowing grass and other seed, and an account of grafting done during the month of March.

The Virginia Almanack for the year 1765, containing intermittent memoranda respecting the results of experiments in grass and other seed and other entries of the incidents of farm life.

"Vestry chosen for Truro and Fairfax Parishes the 25th. and 28th of March 1765 and the 22d. and 25th. of July 1768." One sheet. Unbound.

"The Universal American Almanack or Yearly Magazine for the year of our Lord 1766. Philadelphia, Printed and sold by Andrew Steuart." (This volume contains a record of the results of experiments in the sowing of seed and mowing of grasses.)

Account of "Expenses in going to, from and at the Springs 1767," on the reverse of which is entered Washington's "Account with George William Fairfax Esq^{re}."

"Accounts of weaving done by Thomas Davis & Co. in the years 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771." Seventeen sheets. Unbound.

The Virginia Almanack for the year 1768. (In this volume Washington began his record of daily events in the nature of a diary or journal under the heading "Where & how my time is spent" and his meteorological record under that of "remarks on the weather," beginning January 1 and ending December 31, 1768.)

"A comparison drawn between Manufacturing & Importing: the Goods on the other side" and an account of the wool "Spun & wove in the year 1768 for my own use." One sheet. Unbound.

The Virginia Almanack for the year 1769. (On the title page Washington's autograph, and in continuation "where & how my time is spent" and "An Account of the Weather," or "Remarks and observations," beginning January 1 and ending December 31.)

The Virginia Almanack for the year 1770. (This volume contains a journal or notes of surveys and fragmentary continuation, the volume having become badly worn, of "Where & how my time is spent" and "accounts of the weather.")

Drafts of letters written in the years 1770, 1774, and 1775 and memoranda respecting a diversity of matters, ending with "observations extracted from the private papers of Congress." Loosely collected and bound under the title "Miscellaneous."

The Virginia Almanack for the year 1771, containing a continuation of "Where & how my time is spent" and "an account of the weather," beginning January 1 and ending December 31.

The Virginia Almanack for the year 1772, containing a continuation of "Where & how my time is spent" and "an account of the weather," beginning January 1 and ending December 31.

"Pocket Day Book," or "Cash Memorandums," beginning August 9, 1772, and ending May 27, 1773. Seventeen sheets.

Ledger, designated "Ledger B," showing balance sheets, cash accounts, and individual accounts, covering the years 1772 to 1793. Three hundred and seventy sheets.

The Virginia Almanack for the year 1773. (This volume contains a copy of the opinion of Lord Chancellor Camden and Chancellor York on titles derived by the King's subjects from the Indians or natives; an account of the sale of the pews in Alexandria church; and a continuation of "where, how or with whom my time is spent" and "acc^t of the weather," beginning January 1 and ending December 31.)

"Pocket Day Book," or "Cash Memorandums," beginning May 29, 1773, and ending March 22, 1774. Eighteen sheets.

The Virginia Almanack for the year 1774, containing a continuation of "Where, how, or with whom, my time is spent" and "Acct. of the weather," beginning January 1 and ending December 31.

"Pocket Day Book," or "Cash Memorandums," beginning October 26, 1774, and ending May 3, 1775. Eighteen sheets.

The Virginia Almanack for the year 1775, containing the conclusion of "Where, how or with whom my time is spent" and the "Acc^t of the weather," beginning January 1 and ending June 19.

Commission as "General and Commander in chief of the army of the United Colonies." June 19, 1775.

Washington's correspondence from 1775 to 1783, being the identical papers (first drafts) which General Washington used in camp. These papers are marked, numbered, and arranged, according to their dates, as follows:

Series A.—Letters to the President of Congress, to committees of Congress, and individual members of Congress.

Volume II. Beginning October 20, 1776, ending August 30, 1777.

Volume III. Beginning September 1, 1777, ending August 31, 1778.

Volume IV. Part 1, beginning September 1, 1778, ending April 30, 1779; part 2, beginning May 3, 1779, ending October 30, 1779.

Volume V. Part 1, beginning November 2, 1779, ending April 28, 1780; part 2, beginning May 4, 1780, ending February 27, 1781.

Volume VI. Part 1, beginning March 1, 1781, ending December 30, 1781; part 2, beginning January 2, 1782, ending December 25, 1782.

Volume VII. Beginning January 3, 1783, ending December 23, 1783.

Series B.—Letters to officers of every rank of the American Army.

Volume I. Beginning July 12, 1775, ending July 21, 1776.

Volume II. Part 1, beginning November 1, 1776, ending December 30, 1776; part 2, beginning January 5, 1777, ending March 31, 1777.

Volume III. Part 1, beginning April 1, 1777, ending April 30, 1777; part 2, beginning June 1, 1777, ending July 31, 1777.

Volume IV. Part 1, beginning August 1, 1777, ending October 15, 1777; part 2, beginning October 15, 1777, ending January 20, 1778.

Volume V. Part 1, beginning January 21, 1778, ending March 31, 1778; part 2, beginning April 1, 1778, ending June 24, 1778.

- Volume VI. Part 1, beginning June 25, 1778, ending August 31, 1778; part 2, beginning September 1, 1778, ending October 31, 1778.
- Volume VII. Beginning November 1, 1778, ending December 31, 1778.
- Volume VIII. Part 1, beginning January 1, 1779, ending March 31, 1779; part 2, beginning April 1, 1779, ending May 24, 1779.
- Volume IX. Part 1, beginning May 25, 1779, ending July 15, 1779; part 2, beginning July 16, 1779, ending September 9, 1779.
- Volume X. Part 1, beginning September 11, 1779, ending October 31, 1779; part 2, beginning November 1, 1779, ending December 31, 1779.
- Volume XI. Part 1, beginning January 1, 1780, ending March 31, 1780; part 2, beginning April 1, 1780, ending June 20, 1780.
- Volume XII. Part 1, beginning June 21, 1780, ending September 29, 1780; part 2, beginning October 1, 1780, ending December 31, 1780.
- Volume XIII. Part 2, beginning January 1, 1781, ending February 28, 1781; part 3, beginning March 1, 1781, ending June 10, 1781.
- Volume XIV. Part 1, beginning June 11, 1781, ending September 30, 1781; part 2, beginning October 1, 1781, ending February 28, 1782.
- Volume XV. Part 1, beginning March 1, 1782, ending July 31, 1782; part 2, beginning August 3, 1782, ending November 29, 1782.
- Volume XVI. Part 1, beginning December, 1782, ending April 30, 1783; part 2, beginning May 8, 1783, ending December 23, 1783.
- Series C.*—Letters to Governors of States and other civil officers.
- Volume I. Beginning November 2, 1776, ending February 10, 1777.
- Volume II. Part 1, beginning February 11, 1777, ending December 31, 1777; part 2, beginning January 1, 1778, ending February 27, 1779.
- Volume III. Part 1, beginning March 1, 1779, ending December 26, 1779; part 2, beginning January 8, 1780, ending October 19, 1780.

- Volume IV. Part 1, beginning October 20, 1780, ending August 7, 1781; part 2, beginning August 10, 1781, ending December 30, 1782.
- Volume V. Beginning January 12, 1783, ending December 28, 1783.
- Series D.*—Letters to foreign ministers, foreign officers, and other subjects of foreign nations.
- Volume I. Part 1, beginning September 6, 1775, ending December 23, 1780; part 2, beginning January 2, 1781, ending December 31, 1781.
- Volume II. Beginning January 2, 1782, ending November 18, 1783.
- Series E.*—Letters to officers of every rank in the service of the enemy, and to other persons with the enemy.
- Volume I. Beginning August 11, 1775, ending December 1, 1783.
- Series F.*—Records of the councils of war and opinions of the general officers on military affairs.
- Volume I. Beginning July 9, 1775, ending April 23, 1778.
- Volume II. Part 1, beginning May 8, 1778, ending October 5, 1779; part 2, beginning March 2, 1780, ending November 1, 1780.
- Volume III. Beginning March 24, 1781, ending September 6, 1782.
- Series P.*—Private letters.
- Volume I. Part 2, beginning January 20, 1778, ending December 25, 1779.
- Volume II. Beginning January 2, 1780, ending December 18, 1782.
- Volume III. Beginning January 8, 1783, ending November 15, 1783.
- Memorials and addresses.
- Volume I. Beginning December 24, 1777, ending November 24, 1783.
- “*Miscellaneous.*”—Copies of letters from Washington to individuals of the several classes embraced in the classification A, B, C, D, and E, entered in book form.
- Volume I. Beginning June 24, 1775, ending March 13, 1776.
- Volume II. Beginning March 14, 1776, ending July 14, 1776.
- Volume III. Beginning July 15, 1776, ending October 20, 1776.

Transcripts of correspondence during the years 1775 to 1783, recorded and arranged from the "first drafts" by Richard Varick, "Recording Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief."

Series A.—This series contains transcripts of letters from Washington to "the Hon^{ble} the Congress of the United States," "Committees of Congress," "the Board of War and Ordnance," "the American Ministers Plenipotentiary at foreign Courts," and "individual Members of Congress in their Public Characters."

Volume I. Beginning June 24, 1775, ending September 22, 1776.

Volume II. Beginning September 24, 1776, ending August 30, 1777.

Volume III. Beginning September 1, 1777, ending August 31, 1778.

Volume IV. Beginning September 1, 1778, ending October 30, 1779.

Volume V. Beginning November 2, 1779, ending February 27, 1781.

Volume VI. Beginning March 1, 1781, ending December 25, 1782.

Volume VII. Beginning January 3, 1783, ending December 23, 1783.

Series B.—This contains transcripts of letters addressed to "Officers of the line of every rank," "Officers of the Staff," and "all other military Characters of every Denomination." "N. B. Letters to officers who have resigned are also recorded in B, except to such as hold civil offices."

Volume I. Beginning June 25, 1775, ending July 31, 1776.

Volume II. Beginning August 1, 1776, ending March 31, 1777.

Volume III. Beginning April 1, 1777, ending July 31, 1777.

Volume IV. Beginning August 1, 1777, ending January 20, 1778.

Volume V. Beginning January 21, 1778, ending June 24, 1778.

Volume VI. Beginning June 25, 1778, ending October 31, 1778.

Volume VII. Beginning November 1, 1778, ending December 31, 1778.

Volume VIII. Beginning January 1, 1779, ending May 24, 1779.

Volume IX. Beginning May 25, 1779, ending September 9, 1779.

Volume X. Beginning September 11, 1779, ending December 31, 1779.

Volume XI. Beginning January 1, 1780, ending June 10, 1780.

Volume XII. Beginning June 21, 1780, ending December 31, 1780.

Volume XIII. Beginning July 15, 1780, ending June 10, 1781.

Volume XIV. Beginning June 11, 1781, ending February 28, 1782.

Volume XV. Beginning March 1, 1782, ending November 29, 1782.

Volume XVI. Beginning December 1, 1782, ending December 23, 1783.

Series C.—This contains transcripts of letters addressed to “Conventions & Committees of Safety and Correspondence,” “Governors, Presidents & others Executives of States,” “Civil Magistrates & Citizens of every Denomination.”

Volume I. Beginning July 6, 1775, ending February 10, 1777.

Volume II. Beginning February 11, 1777, ending February 27, 1779.

Volume III. Beginning March 1, 1779, ending October 19, 1780.

Volume IV. Beginning October 20, 1780, ending December 30, 1782.

Volume V. Beginning January 12, 1783, ending April 10, 1785.

Series D.—This contains transcripts of letters addressed to “Foreign Ministers,” “subjects of foreign nations in the immediate service of the United States of America but not in virtue of commissions from Congress,” “foreign Officers.”

Volume I. Beginning September 6, 1775, ending December 31, 1781.

Volume II. Beginning January 2, 1782, ending November 18, 1783.

Series E.—This contains transcripts of letters addressed to “Officers of every Rank and Denomination in the service of the enemy,” “British subjects of every character with the enemy,” “persons applying for permission to go in to the Enemy.”

Volume I. Beginning August 11, 1775, ending December 1, 1783.

Series F.—This contains transcripts of the “Proceedings and Opinions of Councils of War and Opinions of General Officers.”

Volume I. Beginning July 9, 1775, ending April 25, 1778.

Volume II. Beginning May 8, 1778, ending November 2, 1780.

Volume III. Beginning March 24, 1781, ending May 9, 1782.

Series P.—This contains transcripts of private letters.

Volume I. Beginning May 31, 1775, ending December 25, 1779.

Volume II. Beginning January 2, 1780, ending December 18, 1782.

Volume III. Beginning January 8, 1783, ending November 15, 1783.

“Orders By his Excellency George Washington Esquire, Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United States of America.”

Volume I. Beginning July 3, 1775, ending September 30, 1776.

Volume II. Beginning October 1, 1776, ending December 31, 1777.

Volume IV. Beginning January 1, 1779, ending April 30, 1780.

Volume V. Beginning April 11, 1780, ending September 5, 1781.

Volume VI. Beginning September 6, 1781, ending December 31, 1782.

Letters addressed to Washington. These letters are arranged in order of their date—1754–1799—and roughly bound in ninety-nine volumes. A list of them has been preserved in an “Alphabetical Index to the Letters received by George Washington; with References to the Bound Volumes. Prepared from the Original Letters. Boston, 1830. Jared Sparks.”

“Letters to Washington” from Congress and the States. Addresses, Army returns, Cabinet questions and opinions, Colonial rosters, and “miscellaneous” papers, forming volumes 100 to 117 of the collection. Noted in Sparks’s “Alphabetical Index.”

Army returns of the Revolution. The original rosters and returns on various subjects connected with the Army used by Washington in camp and retained by him as his military papers. These returns, when they came

into the Department's possession, lacked both arrangement and binding. In 1834 (John Forsyth, Secretary of State) Peter Force examined the loose files of the Washington papers and arranged and classed the Army returns "so as to conform as nearly as possible to the various subjects they embrace, keeping each class distinct, and generally in Chronological Order." Mr. Force's arrangement was as follows: (1) Arrangements of officers by States, in eight volumes; (2) resignations of officers by States, in seven volumes; (3) oaths of allegiance, in two volumes; (4) regimental returns, in three volumes; (5) brigade returns, in one volume; (6) reports of guards, in one volume; (7) inspection returns, in one volume; (8) quartermasters' returns, in one volume; (9) clothing returns, in one volume; (10) provision returns, in four volumes; (11) returns of military stores, in four volumes; (12) pay and hospital returns, in one volume; (13) special returns, etc., on various subjects, in three volumes.

"Pocket Day Book," or "Cash Memorandums," beginning May 3, 1775, and continued to January 7, 1776. His private accounts contained in this volume begin November 26, 1783, and end December 22, 1784. Eighteen sheets. Unbound.

"List of Officers discharged by General Washington from September 17, 1775 to August 10, 1776." Eight sheets. Unbound.

British order book. Beginning Headquarters at Amboy, April 26, 1777, and ending Headquarters near Elk's Ferry, August 27, 1777. One hundred and fifty-three sheets. Unbound.

British order book. Beginning Headquarters at Ash Town, September 15, 1777, to Camp at Germantown, October 2, 1777. Fourteen sheets. Unbound.

Record book of letters written by Washington, beginning February 28, 1778, and ending February 5, 1785. Folio. Three hundred and sixty-five pages. Bound in sheep.

Record book of letters written by Washington, beginning November 17, 1780, and ending October 3, 1790. Folio. Two hundred and twenty-seven pages. Bound in sheep.

"Warrant book," or account of sums paid to officers and others by the Commander in Chief from January, 1780, to August, 1783. Folio. Twenty-nine pages. Bound in sheep.

Diary, or daily journal of events, beginning May 1, 1781, ending August 14, 1781. Fifty-six pages. Bound in sheep.

Diary, in continuation, beginning August 14, 1781, ending November 5, 1781. Twenty-six sheets. Bound in sheep.

Extracts from Young's Annals of Agriculture, being one hundred and twelve pages of closely written copy in Washington's handwriting from the writings of Sir Arthur Young. Unbound.

"Experiments & observations made with the view of improving the art of composing & applying Calcerous Cements and of preparing quicklime. Theory of these Arts by Bry. Higgins, M. D." Copied by Washington. Seventeen sheets. Unbound.

Record book of letters from Washington, beginning Feb-

Diary, or daily journal of events, beginning September 1, ending October 4, 1784. Ninety-nine pages. Bound in sheep.

tember 26, 1785. Fifty-six pages. Bound in sheep.

Diary, in continuation, beginning January 16, ending April 30, 1786. Fifty-six pages. Bound in sheep.

Diary, in continuation, beginning April 30, ending July 26, 1786. Fifty-four pages. Bound in sheep.

Record book of letters from Washington, beginning March 6, 1786, ending January 23, 1787. Bound in sheep.

Diary, in continuation, beginning July 26, ending October, 1786. (The greater part of this little volume is devoted to a record of the weather from January 1 to June 4, 1780.) Fifty-six pages. Bound in sheep.

Record book of letters from Washington, beginning February 1, 1787, ending February 22, 1788. Three hundred and forty-four pages. Bound in sheep.



Communications between the President of the United States and the Department of State, beginning March 27, 1791, ending March 18, 1794. Folio. Three hundred and fifty-three pages. Bound in sheep.

Communications between the President of the United States and the two houses of Congress, beginning October 24, 1791, ending November 29, 1794. Folio. Three hundred and sixty-two pages. Bound in sheep.

Communications to and from the Treasury Department, beginning March 15, 1791, ending November 14, 1795. Folio. Three hundred and thirty-five pages. Bound in sheep.

Record book of letters written by Washington, beginning September 15, 1791, ending March 30, 1794. Folio. Three hundred and fifty-six pages. Bound in sheep.

"Journal of a tour," beginning June 2, ending July 4, 1791. Twenty-three pages. Unbound.

"Rules and Regulations for the formations, field exercise, and movements of His Majesty's Forces by His Majesty's Command War Office, Printed and sold by J. Walter, at Homers Head, Charing Cross 1792." Washington's copy.

Record book of letters written by Washington, beginning April 3, 1793, ending March 3, 1797. Folio. Two hundred and ninety-three pages. Bound in sheep.

Diary, or journal, beginning September 30, ending October 20, 1794. Fourteen pages. Bound in sheep.

Record book of letters written by Washington, beginning March 31, 1794, ending October 4, 1795. Folio. Three hundred and fifty-four pages. Bound in sheep.

Press copies and drafts of letters written by Washington, beginning August 26, 1794, ending December 12, 1799. In volume marked "Miscellaneous." Bound in half sheep.

Diary or journal of a journey over the western mountains in the months of September and October, 1794. Fifty-eight sheets. Bound in paper.

Addresses to the President of the United States by cities, corporations, and societies, and his replies to some of them.

Volume I. Beginning April 16, 1789, ending August 16, 1790.

Volume II. Beginning June 25, 1790, ending March 3, 1794.

Volume III. Beginning October 2, 1794, ending March 28, 1797.

Messages and communications from the President of the United States to the two houses of Congress, beginning December 3, 1794, ending March 3, 1797. Folio. Two hundred and thirty-one pages. Bound in sheep.

Communications between the President of the United States and the War Department, beginning March 29, 1792, ending March 18, 1795. Folio. Three hundred and forty-seven pages. Bound in sheep.

Communications between the President of the United States and the War Department, beginning March 27, 1795, ending December 10, 1796. Folio. One hundred and forty-eight pages. Bound in sheep.

Communications between the President of the United States and the Treasury Department, beginning December 5, 1795, ending September 28, 1796. Folio. Ninety-four pages. Bound in sheep.

Record book of letters written by Washington, beginning October 7, 1795, ending November 28, 1797. Folio. Two hundred and sixty-nine pages. Bound in sheep.

Record book of letters written by Washington, beginning November 28, 1797, ending February 10, 1799. Folio. Two hundred and sixty-four pages. Bound in sheep.

“A new principle of tactics practiced by the Armies of the Republic of France illustrated and recommended to be practiced by the regular and militia armies of the United States. By James Simons, Brigade Inspector. Charleston; from the press of Timothy & Mason 1797.” A pamphlet dedicated to “George Washington, Esq^r President of the United States of America.”

“Light Infantry exercise: as ordered in His Majesty’s Regulations for the movements of the troops. Printed for the War Office by T. Egerton at the military library, near Whitehall 1797.”

“Duhamel’s Husbandry.” Copy, in the handwriting of Washington, from chapter 1 of roots to part IV of “*ye* Instruments peculiar to or useful in, the new Husbandry. Chap. I of Ploughs.” Forty-six pages. Unbound.

Abstract from the first volume of Raynal, in Washington's handwriting. Twenty-five sheets. Unbound.

"Rules and Regulations respecting the Recruiting service." A pamphlet printed during the administration of John Adams. Washington's personal copy.

"Tull's Husbandry." Extracts on agricultural matters in Washington's handwriting. Twenty-seven pages. Unbound.

"The Farmers complete Guide." Copied by Washington from "Chap. I. Of the proportioning the quantity of Grass ground & Tillage" to "Chap. XXXI of the different uses of hard and soft waters."

The science of government. Copies of, or extracts from, various writers, by Washington, on the practice, art, and science of government, from the Lycian Confederacy to the Germanic Confederation. Forty-four pages. Unbound.

"The Gentleman Farmer," by Henry Home, copied by Washington. One hundred and fourteen pages. Unbound.

"The United States in account with G. Washington." Account of expenses as Commander in Chief (duplicate original), from June 22, 1775, to December 28, 1783. Folio. Forty-four sheets, inlaid. Bound in full levant and boxed.

"A Memorandum or Journal of Letters &^{ca} which have been submitted to the President of the United States by the Heads of the Departments, for his perusal or approbation from the 5th. of January 1793" to February 21, 1797. Folio. Three hundred and forty-nine pages.

Meteorological record, or account of the weather, beginning February 10 and ending the night of December 13, 1799. Twenty-four sheets, inlaid. Bound in full levant and boxed.

Volume II. Beginning June 25, 1790, ending March 3, 1794.

Volume III. Beginning October 2, 1794, ending March 28, 1797.

Messages and communications from the President of the United States to the two houses of Congress, beginning December 3, 1794, ending March 3, 1797. Folio. Two hundred and thirty-one pages. Bound in sheep.

Communications between the President of the United States and the War Department, beginning March 29, 1792, ending March 18, 1795. Folio. Three hundred and forty-seven pages. Bound in sheep.

Communications between the President of the United States and the War Department, beginning March 27, 1795, ending December 10, 1796. Folio. One hundred and forty-eight pages. Bound in sheep.

Communications between the President of the United States and the Treasury Department, beginning December 5, 1795, ending September 28, 1796. Folio. Ninety-four pages. Bound in sheep.

Record book of letters written by Washington, beginning October 7, 1795, ending November 28, 1797. Folio. Two hundred and sixty-nine pages. Bound in sheep.

Record book of letters written by Washington, beginning November 28, 1797, ending February 10, 1799. Folio. Two hundred and sixty-four pages. Bound in sheep.

“A new principle of tactics practiced by the Armies of the Republic of France illustrated and recommended to be practiced by the regular and militia armies of the United States. By James Simons, Brigade Inspector. Charleston; from the press of Timothy & Mason 1797.” A pamphlet dedicated to “George Washington, Esq^r President of the United States of America.”

“Light Infantry exercise: as ordered in His Majesty’s Regulations for the movements of the troops. Printed for the War Office by T. Egerton at the military library, near Whitehall 1797.”

“Duhamel’s Husbandry.” Copy, in the handwriting of Washington, from chapter 1 of roots to part IV of “ye Instruments peculiar to or useful in, the new Husbandry. Chap. I of Ploughs.” Forty-six pages. Unbound.

Abstract from the first volume of Raynal, in Washington's handwriting. Twenty-five sheets. Unbound.

"Rules and Regulations respecting the Recruiting service." A pamphlet printed during the administration of John Adams. Washington's personal copy.

"Tull's Husbandry." Extracts on agricultural matters in Washington's handwriting. Twenty-seven pages. Unbound.

"The Farmers complete Guide." Copied by Washington from "Chap. I. Of the proportioning the quantity of Grass ground & Tillage" to "Chap. XXXI of the different uses of hard and soft waters."

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DESIGNATION OF CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER A. Records of the proceedings of Congress.

The domestic and foreign correspondence thereof; military letters, including those addressed or submitted to Congress by General Washington; reports of the Boards of War, Finance, Admiralty, etc.; with miscellaneous papers and letters relating to the war of the Revolution and of the Confederacy. This chapter, comprising all books, records, and papers remaining in the office of the "Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled" [Charles Thomson], was deposited in the Department of State under the provisions of the act of Congress approved September 15, 1789, and entitled "An Act to provide for the safe keeping of the Acts, Records and Seal of the United States, and for other purposes."

CHAPTER B. The Washington papers. (1) Public and private letters and other papers before the Revolution, embracing Washington's official correspondence and other writings during the French and Indian war; (2) his correspondence, official and private, from the beginning to the end of the Revolution, including general orders, army rolls, and other military papers, also the original drafts or first copies of these papers, which were retained and consulted by General Washington in camp (comprising two copies of nearly all his letters written during the Revolution contained in this chapter, and of his correspondence with Congress [Chapter A], the complete letter as signed and sent, as well as the transcript, entered on the records of Congress—that is to say, in the greater number of cases there are in the national archives, in this Department's custody, the draft, the transcript made under the direction of Richard Varick, "Recording Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief," the original autograph or signed letter as sent and received, and the transcript thereof in the volumes of the records of Congress); (3) letters and miscellaneous

papers, public and private, after the Revolution and coming down to the end of his life (among which are the records of his intercourse with Congress and with the different executive departments while he was President, and many important cabinet papers); (4) the original letters *received by* General Washington and numerous original papers on public affairs, military, civic, and other subjects; (5) agricultural papers, being his correspondence with his superintendent and overseers, giving directions on the preparation and planting of the soil, rotation of crops, and other farming matters. His journals, diaries, and similar papers form an important part of this chapter.

CHAPTER C. The Constitution of the United States. The Journal of the convention for framing the Constitution and all papers appertaining to, or forming part of, the archives of that convention.

CHAPTER D. The *collected papers* of public men other than Washington. These papers have been purchased under several acts of Congress and added to the national archives since the act of September 15, 1789.

CHAPTER E. Records of the States and Territories. From the journals and proceedings of the North West Territory.

CHAPTER F. The acts and resolutions of Congress. Treaties between the United States and other powers. Proclamations by the President and Executive orders and announcements.

CHAPTER G. Records of the proceedings of commissions established by treaty for the consideration and settlement of questions involving boundaries and international claims.

CHAPTER H. Letters of ceremony addressed to the Government of the United States on extraordinary occasions by the heads and governments of foreign states.

CHAPTER I. The war of 1812. Records concerning the granting of letters of marque. Privateer bonds and miscellaneous manuscripts in the custody of the Department of State.

[Other chapter designations will follow.]

———. Machias, November 15, 1779. To Jeremiah Powell. Good conduct of the Indians deserves recognition by the Government; intends to dismiss all his militia; is settling up the affairs of the department, report of which will be transmitted shortly; informs the general court that an illicit trade is carried on under cover of permits to bring effects from Nova Scotia; performing his duty to the Government in these matters renders him unpopular; fears he may have to ask to be relieved from his military employment; will work under any one appointed in his stead. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, pages 333 and 337.

ALLEN, EBENEZER. August 12, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Mr. Bull, a messenger from Congress to the Six Nations, taken prisoner; gives advice as to future dealings with the Indians. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 433.

ALLEN, ETHAN. 1775. His gallant conduct at Ticonderoga mentioned by William Gilliland. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 1.

———. 1778. Appointed to communicate the letter sent to Congress respecting the establishment of Vermont as an independent State. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 244.

ALLEN, ——— (Colonel). 1775. Mention made by James Livingston of the bad treatment of Colonel Allen. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 9.

ALLEN, ——— (Captain). 1776. Bearer of a letter to General Lee concerning magazines in Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 431.

ARENDT, BARON D'. March 11, 1780. Recommended to Benjamin Franklin by Count de Vergennes. Chapter A, No. 82, volume 1, page 237.

———. March 22, 1780. Recommended to Congress by Benjamin Franklin. Chapter A, No. 82, volume 1, page 235.

———. (*See* Bulletin No. 1, "D'Arendt," erroneously so entered.)

BABCOCK, HENRY. Stonington, May 28, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Lays before Congress a proposal to pay two months' advance to

two battalions of marines he is authorized to raise; expects for himself the rank of brigadier-general. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 185.

BACHE, RICHARD. War Office, January 31, 1778. Appointed superintendent to purchase flour, wheat, etc., for the better supply of the Army; instructions signed by Horatio Gates, President of the Board of War. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 263.

BAHAMA Islands. 1786. The *South Carolina* (frigate) coöperated with the Spanish forces in an expedition against (New) Providence and those islands in 1782; compensation was asked from Spain in 1784. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 621.

BAILEY, FRANCIS. Philadelphia, March 29, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Requests to be given any printing Congress may order. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 297.

———. Philadelphia, January 13, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Contemplates the printing of an edition of the resolves of Congress; the cost too great for him to undertake it, unless Congress will patronize the work, furnish the paper, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 429.

BAILEY, JOHN (Colonel). White Plains, August 11, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Recommends the Rev. M. David Avery as chaplain to his regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 103.

———. West Point, May 12, 1780. To Congress. Has requested General Washington's leave to resign, and was referred to Congress; therefore, prefers the request; details his situation; has commanded the Fourth Massachusetts Brigade since the resignation of Brigadier-General Learned; fears it will be presumed he is unfit to hold a higher commission. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 465.

BAILEY, — (Captain). 1786. Of the sloop *America*, at Turks Island. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 456.

BAKER, GEO. A. (Assistant Deputy Commissary-General of Issues). Philadelphia, July 3, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Concerning frauds discovered in the salted provisions and meat for the

Army; a great quantity, condemned by Colonel Cowperthwaite (Superintendent), sold, thrown into the river, and buried on an island. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 333.

BALDWIN, ABR. New York, April 30, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Resigns position of commissioner for final adjustment of accounts between the United States and individual States in consequence of being elected Representative in Congress from Georgia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 581.

BALDWIN, JEDUTHUN (Colonel). Camp Totowa, October 11, 1780. To A. Ward (Member of Congress). Was appointed colonel of engineers in 1776; usually had a number of artificers under his direction and took command of them in 1778 by order of General Washington; never received extra pay; a question has arisen as to whether he should receive his pay as engineer or as commandant of artificers; gives details and reasons against the latter; begs that his rank and pay as colonel of engineers be continued. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 21.

BALL, B. (Lieutenant-Colonel First Virginia Regiment). Camp Ramepogh, July 30, 1779. Protests against the consolidation of two Virginia regiments in the Continental line. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 259.

BALL, — (Lieutenant). Lewistown, April 5, 1776. Sent to Dover; should be secured, as he has gained too much intelligence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 5.

BAILLEW, BENNET. 1789. Son of R. Keenchteteh, a Cherokee chief. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 645.

BANCROFT, EDWARD. Paris, March 31, 1778. To the Committee for Foreign Affairs. Quotes from a letter of the Committee for Secret Correspondence to Silas Deane, Agent for the Colonies, in which Deane is instructed to endeavor to procure a meeting with him (Bancroft) in order to obtain information of what is taking place in England, and to settle a mode of correspondence; consequently went to Paris; efforts to obtain the desired information; all communicated to Deane and to Commissioners at Paris. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 447.

- BANCROFT, — (Dr.). (No date.) Member of a court of inquiry on Captain Landais, of the *Alliance*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 467.
- BANKS, WILL. Philadelphia, June 7, 1786. To John Jay. Is acquainted with Albert Gallatin, and disbelieves the report of his death. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 537.
- BANKSON, B. Philadelphia, March, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Desires increased salary as clerk in the office of the Deputy Commissary of Issues at Philadelphia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 157.
- . Philadelphia, July 5, 1785. Letters from B. January as to Journals of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 365-377.
- BARBARIE, —. 1776. Owner of a sloop taken off Sandy Hook and retaken by Captain Manly; Barbarie friendly to the American cause. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 59.
- BARBER, FRANCIS. February 12, 1776. Request for arms for the Third Jersey Battalion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 25.
- (Lieutenant-Colonel). Philadelphia, April 26, 1781. To the Board of War. Is about to join the detachment under Major-General Lafayette; requests an order for three months' pay. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 169.
- BARBER, NATHL., Jr. Boston, May 2, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Acknowledges letter inclosing act of Congress of March 5; a mistake in the recommendation to this State; it says \$202 for three months' pay; should be \$210; wishes to know if he is to be allowed for the depreciation of currency for past services by Congress or by the State. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 171.
- . Boston, August 16, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Quotes from act of Congress of March 5 as to allowance for past services; wishes to know when this is to be done, and if by Congress or the State. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 241.

BARCLAY, THOS. Philadelphia, December 28, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has inherited property in Ireland; proposes to sell and invest in this country; intends to embark for Ireland by way of France, with the permission of the Supreme Executive of Pennsylvania; requests Congress to furnish Dr. Husheill, of this city, with papers for a similar purpose, and hopes the permission will be extended to both. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 69.

BARCLAY, THOS. Philadelphia, June 29, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Accepts appointment as Vice-Consul in France during Mr. Palfrey's absence, or the pleasure of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 229.

———. Philadelphia, October 5, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Departs tomorrow for France, and wishes to be appointed Consul-General, vice Palfrey. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 257.

———. L'Orient, October 23, 1782. To Congress. Captain Barry, of the frigate *Alliance*, has arrived; also four homeward-bound Jamaica vessels with supplies; will send on those lying at Brest; M. de Vergennes's remarks as to appointment of United States consuls in France; if Barclay appoints delegates in the provinces he must apply to Congress for a new commission, bearing the words "consul-general;" details concerning the consular service; incloses copies of the account current and recapitulation of all goods which passed through his hands and of their disposition. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 341.

———. 1782. Account current with the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 353.

———. (No date.) Recapitulation of the goods purchased by Messrs. John de Neufville & Son; manner in which they were disposed of. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 345.

BARD, JOHN (Captain). August 31, 1778. Signs a representation by the officers of the Second Georgia Battalion (Continental) as to grievances; begs interference in their behalf. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 295.

———. Hyde Park, December 20, 1780. To George Walton (Delegate from Georgia.) After two years imprisonment has obtained his exchange; wishes to be informed of his standing under the new regulations; at the time of his being taken almost the whole regiment was captured; after such a time does not know where to join it. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 65.

BARLOW, JOEL. Hartford, January 10, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Urges that an international copyright law be enacted. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 369.

BARNES, GEORGE. (No date.) He and John Lambeth give information concerning Indian affairs. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 10.

BARNET, WM. Elizabethtown, December 21, 1778. Deposition as to inquiries made as to General Maxwell's conduct in regard to certain prisoners (Hetfield and Mann). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 297.

———. 1778. Deposition as to General Maxwell's conduct in the case of writ of habeas corpus by Supreme Court of New Jersey "for the removal of Cornelius Hetfield and Samuel Mann out of the Provost Guard." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 291.

BARTLETT, JOHN (Physician and Surgeon-General, Medical Department). 1779. Petition signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 135.

BAYLY, JOS. (Lieutenant). August 31, 1778. Signs a representation by the officers of the Second Georgia Battalion (Continental) as to grievances, and begs interference in their behalf. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 295.

BRETIGNY, MARQUIS DE. Philadelphia, August 12, 1778. To Congress. (In French, with translation.) Details his sufferings when taken prisoner by the British in endeavoring to join the American Army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, pages 67 and 71.

———. Philadelphia, October 22, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). (In French, with translation.) Has been appointed by Congress lieutenant-colonel and has been offered an indemnity for

his losses. Wishes to be made brigadier-general. Refers to former memorial as to expenses, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, pages 93 and 97.

- . Philadelphia, November 13, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). (In French, with translation.) Desires the orders of Congress; has waited four months; will not accept a lieutenant-colonelcy if his plan against St. Augustine is accepted and succeeds; was promised a distinguished post; begs a positive answer. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, pages 75 and 79.
- . Philadelphia, December 22, 1778. To Congress. (In French.) Represents his situation "for the last time." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 225.
- . 1778. (In French.) "Mémoire," with a plan of attack and military operations necessary for the reduction of St. Augustine. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, pages 31, 47, 51, and 65.
- . 1778. To Congress. (In French, with translation.) Memorial requesting to be made brigadier without passing through the grade of colonel; makes other solicitations. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, pages 83 and 87.
- . 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Begs that his last letter be communicated to Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 89.
- . January 3, 1779. To Congress. Has had no answer to communication of three weeks before; begs one now. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 229.
- . Philadelphia, January 6, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Concerning letters relating to his commission; begs a speedy answer. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 247.
- . Philadelphia, January 9, 1779. To Congress. Repetition of the circumstances attending his coming to America, capture, etc.; "was offered the raising of a French corps," but though a memorial was sent on the subject, has received no answer; hopes the matter may soon be decided. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 251.
- . 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). (In French.) Concerning his grade in the ensuing

campaign, which, should he be taken prisoner, would facilitate his exchange. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 243.

———. 1779. Draft of a letter to be written to him and the Baron de Randerode de Thuillures in answer to their memorial; they can not be granted a rank in the Army adequate to their merit. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 259.

———. St. Pierre, Martinique, June 3, 1780. To Congress. (In French.) Was sent by General Lincoln and the Privy Council of South Carolina to solicit succor for Charleston from the Governor of Martinique; found the French Government well disposed; laid before them a plan of attack to save Charleston; has obtained from the King's magazines a considerable part of the stores requested; also powder, lead, muskets, and tents. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, pages 469 and 473.

CABOT (ship). 1776. Engaged in the expedition against New Providence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 33.

CADWALLADER ——. 1777. Thomas Johnson informs General Washington that the Council [Maryland] desired to send Cadwallader a commission, but the Legislature does not allow the Council to appoint an officer higher than a colonel in the militia; believes he would not accept any appointment under the Government of Pennsylvania; wishes he would accept temporary appointment from Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 61.

CAGIGAL, — (General). 1782. Commanding the Spanish forces in an expedition against [New] Providence and the Bahama Islands, in which the frigate *South Carolina* coöperated. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 625.

CAMBRAY, — (Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers). 1782. Protest against the order from the Board of War forbidding anyone not on actual duty to receive wood; signed by various officers, chiefly from South Carolina. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 507.

CAMMERON, CONNELLY, AND SMITH (British prisoners). 1775. Removed from Frederick to Philadelphia; Smith subsequently escaped. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 5.

CAMPBELL, G. W. (Senior Surgeon, Flying Hospital).
1779. Memorial signed by him and others on the
peculiar and distressing circumstances of the Medical
Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page
127.

CANADIAN Old Regiment. New Windsor, July 19, 1783.
General Hazen and Lieutenant-Colonels Antill and
Torrey, in consequence of misrepresentations by "a
few Canadian officers," will lay before Congress an
account of the situation of the Canadian refugees.
Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 267.

CANADIAN Regiment, First. 1775. List of officers and
dates of commissions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume
14, page 325.

———. May 15, 1780. Colonel James Livingston lays
before committee of Congress the "peculiar situation"
of the officers of his regiment as to rank and promo-
tion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 321.

"CAPⁿ OF ST. TOURS." 1775. "A notorious villaine"
sent by Colonel James Livingston as a prisoner to
General Montgomery at St. Johns; "hanging is too
good for the Rascal." Chapter A, No. 78, volume
14, page 9.

CARLETON, GUY (Sir). Montreal, September 16, 1775.
(In French.) Proclamation to the disaffected inhab-
itants of Chamblee. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14,
pages 11 and 13.

CARLETON, JOS. 1784. Receipt in favor of Benjamin Jan-
uary for Journals of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78,
volume 13, page 371.

CARRINGTON, — (Lieutenant-Colonel). 1779. To Gen-
eral Knox. Recommends certain gentlemen to fill
vacancies in Colonel Harrison's battalion. Chapter
A, No. 78, volume 13, page 515.

CARSON, JOHN (Second Lieutenant). 1779. Recom-
mended to General Knox to fill vacancy in Colonel
Harrison's battalion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume
13, page 515.

CAVALRY. 1779. Major Henry Lee, jr., writes to Con-
gress proposing the incorporation of Captain "Mc-
Clane's" company into his corps of cavalry. Chapter
A, No. 78, volume 14, page 267.

———. 1780. Major Henry Lee, jr., writes to Congress on the subject of procuring more horses, as many of his have been killed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 327.

CHACON, JOSEF MARIA. Trinidad, May 20, 1787. To the Governor of Rhode Island (John Collins). (In Spanish.) In the matter of losses sustained by Topham, Boss & Newman, of Newport, attested by Jacob Rods. Rivera. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, pages 347 and 349.

CHALONER & WHITE. Philadelphia, November 24, 1779. To Committee of Congress. The Army on half allowance of bread; 950 barrels sent last week; disposition of the people to barter the produce of the country for imported articles; great difficulties to contend with; measures should be adopted to remedy these evils. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 425.

———. 1779. Application made to them by Henry Champion for \$5,000,000. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 421.

———. Philadelphia, August 1, 1780. Agents for Colonel Wadsworth, late Commissary-General of Purchases. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 370.

CHAMBERS, — (Colonel). 1779. Application for flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 361.

CHAMPION, HENRY (Deputy Commissary-General of Purchases). Colchester, November 22, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Purchase of cattle in the eastern department; is \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 in debt; no proper steps are taken to supply the Army with necessaries for winter. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 421.

———. Colchester, December 3, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Refers to his letter of November 22, intimating his fears as to impossibility of providing the Army with fresh meat, unless supplied with money; the tax lately imposed by Congress the best mode to solve the difficulty, but his fears of late have greatly increased; may be able to go on for three or four weeks. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 439.

CHAMPION, HENRY, Jr. Philadelphia, April 6, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has returns of purchases made by Henry Champion (Deputy Commissary-General of Purchases under Jeremiah Wadsworth, late Commissary-General of Purchases); also an account current showing large sums are still due Champion; Chaloner & White, agents to Wadsworth, made application for payment to the Board of Treasury; were told no advances to that department would be made; when accounts were settled and balances seem due from the United States they would be paid; is at a loss to understand this answer; explanations of Champion's position. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 467.

CILLEY, JOS. Ticonderoga, June 7, 1777. To Congress. Joint letter signed by him, Nathan Hale, and Alexander Scammell, colonels of New Hampshire regiments; acknowledge the honor of their promotion to the command of battalions; detailed account of the destitute condition of their men; must be supplied with proper clothing or ordered to a "warmer climate, where the covering furnished by nature will be sufficient." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 169.

DAGWORTHY, JNO. (Brigadier-General). June 24, 1777. To Colonel David Hall. Solomon Truitt apprehended; hopes to hear of the arrest of Mr. High Sheriff Loffland; some of the principal officers in the State [Maryland] supposed to be implicated in a scheme for uttering counterfeit money; begs a party of men may be sent at once, else the Tories may rescue them. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 177.

DAHLBURY, — (Captain). 1788. Of the merchant ship *Marie Elizabeth*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 461.

DART, —. 1783. William Geddes (Auditor) recommends that Dart's claim for salary be paid. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 415.

DAUPHIN, The. Annapolis, June 21, 1782. Birth of a Dauphin announced by R. R. Livingston to T. S. Lee, Governor of Maryland. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 519.

DAVIS, THOMAS (Captain). 1775. Master of the *Nancy* (brigantine), the property of the late Joshua Winslow, of Boston; cargo, molasses. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 43.

- DAWKINS, THOS. 1778. Purser of the British ship *Mermaid*; prisoner of war. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 313.
- DEANE, —. 1779. Scheme to seize him and others in Philadelphia by an armed force headed by Colonel Bull and Mr. Peale, of the committee of that city. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 271.
- DEBURGH, V. (Captain). 1784. Requests a position from Congress; recommended by late Commander in Chief and Inspector-General. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 335.
- DECHAMBOULT. Its loss the cause of defeat in Canada. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 5.
- DU BALLET, —. 1777. List of French officers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 113.
- EDMISTON, SAM'L. 1779. Memorial signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.
- EDWARD, JAMES (Seaman). 1779. On board the *Diana* (snow), from London; taken by Captain Geddes. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 161.
- EDWARDS, THOS. 1779. Petition signed by him and others on behalf of the Massachusetts detachment as to exclusion from resolves granting gratuities. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 96.
- EICHELBERGER, M. (Lieutenant). 1779. Member of a court-martial on Patrick Roach. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 389.
- ELLCOTT, ANDREW. 1789. Is permitted by the British authorities, at the request of the President, to make certain astronomical observations to determine the longitude of Lake Ontario and Niagara. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, pages 775 and 781.
- ELLIOT, ANDREW (Superintendent-General, British Army). New York, November 25, 1780. Letter to Elliot from General Irvine and Colonels George Mathews and John Ely in behalf of the prisoners of war on Long Island. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 195.
- . New York, November 29, 1780. To Brigadier-General Irvine, Colonel George Mathews, and Colonel John Ely. Their joint letter in behalf of prisoners of

war on Long Island laid before Lieutenant-General Robertson, Major-General Phillips, and Brigadier-General Birch; incloses their reply; list of prices of articles to be sent under certain conditions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 199.

———. New York, November 29, 1780. Letter signed by him and others admitting supplies to New York for the relief of the prisoners on Long Island. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 203.

ELLIOTT, BARNARD (Captain, South Carolina). 1782. Protest against the order from the Board of War forbidding anyone not on actual duty to receive wood; signed by various officers, chiefly from South Carolina. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 507.

ELLSWORTH, ——. 1784. Dan. of St. Thomas Jenifer regrets that Mr. Ellsworth has declined appointment as Member of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 395.

ELMER, SAML. (Lieutenant-Colonel). 1776. Appointed by General Wooster to inquire into claim for losses sustained by Moses Hazen. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 23.

ELY, JOHN (Colonel). New York, November 25, 1780. To Andrew Elliot (Superintendent-General). One of committee appointed by prisoners of war on Long Island for their relief. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 195.

ENGINEERS, Corps of. 1780. Letter from Colonel Kosciuzko as to being supplied with clothing. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 557.

ERSTEN (brig). 1784. Papers demanded by the Court of Appeals. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 467.

ESTIMATES. 1780. Called for by Board of Treasury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 315.

EWING, JAMES (Brigadier-General). War Office, January 31, 1778. Instructions to Ewing, appointed superintendent to purchase flour, wheat, etc., for the better supply of the Army; signed by Horatio Gates, President of the Board of War. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 236.

EYERS, MATHEW. 1779. "Boy" on board the *Diana* (snow), from London; taken by Captain Geddes. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 161.

- EYRE, BENJ. G. 1779. Letter signed by him and others as to-repairing the frigate *Washington*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 109.
- FABRY, JOHN HENRY. 1781. Succeeds to the business of Hercules & Bize, in St. Eustatius. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 175.
- FAESH, JOHN JACOB. Mount Hope, July 7, 1780. To General Knox. Incloses proposal and agreement as to making shot and shell. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 567.
- FALCONER, NATHL. (*See also* Faulconer and Faulkner.) Reading, February 14, 1778. To General Washington. Joint letter signed by him, R. L. Hooper, jr., and Jonathan Mifflin, jr., inclosing instructions from Board of War appointing them superintendents for forming provision magazines in Pennsylvania and New Jersey; have drawn up directions to be observed by the millers authorized to collect grain; copy inclosed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 259.
- FALLON, JAMES (Senior Surgeon). 1779. Petition signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 135.
- FAULCONER, NATHANIEL. (*See also* Falconer and Faulkner.) Reading, February 11, 1778. To General Gates. Joint letter from him, Robert Lettis Hooper, jr., and Jonathan Mifflin, jr., acknowledging letter inclosing their appointment and directions from the Board of War; have formed instructions for millers in their district. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 275.
- FAULKNER, NATHANIEL. (*See also* Falconer and Faulconer.) 1778. One of a number of persons appointed by Board of War as superintendent "to purchase flour, wheat and other articles for the better supply of the Army." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 263.
- FERRALL, PATK. Auditor-General's Office, March 6 and 22, 1781. Joint letters signed by him and T. Gardner on the subject of payment of their salaries. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, pages 303 and 311.
- FERRASSON, BMY. (First Deputy of France in Philadelphia). Philadelphia, May 12, 1786. To John Jay,

esq. (In French, with translation.) Contradicts the report that Mr. Albert Gallatin was killed by Indians. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 523.

FINLEY, WILLIAM (Seaman). 1779. On board the *Diana* (snow), from London; taken by Captain Geddes. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 161.

FISHER, ADAM (Dr.). 1775. Officer in charge of prisoners removed from Frederick to Philadelphia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 5.

FISHER, HENRY. Lewes, June 24, 1777. Joint letter from him and others relative to disaffected state of New Castle and Kent counties. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 173.

FITZPATRICK, — (Lieutenant). 1776. Killed on board the *Alfred* in an expedition against New Providence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 33.

FLAMAND (ship). 1778. Captain Peter Landais brings her to Portsmouth. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 243.

FLORIDA BLANCA, COUNT DE. 1785. R. H. Lee lays his letter before Congress, deeming it of a public nature. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 653.

FOARD, HEZEKIAH. Bohemia, July 11, 1776. Officer of a regiment to be raised. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 251.

FONDA, JELLIS. November 14, 1778. To Colonel Van Schaick. News received of attack by Indians on Fort Plank; begs that the regiment may be sent speedily. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 208.

FONTAINE, A. C. Philadelphia, March 15, 1777. To Robert Morris. (In French, with translation.) Had the honor to show his commission as captain; has great hopes of employment from Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, pages 59 and 61.

FONTEVIEUX, — DE. Philadelphia, January 13, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Wishes to lay the inclosed memorial before Congress; asks his interest. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 229.

———. Philadelphia, February, 1779. To Congress. Brought a letter of recommendation from Dr. Franklin to General Roberdeau; served the last campaign as a volunteer in Colonel Armand's corps; was hon-

ored with a lieutenant's brevet by Congress and \$400 ; wishes to serve in the coming campaign as a supernumerary lieutenant in the same corps. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 225.

———. Philadelphia, February 26, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). The Commander in Chief recommended him for the commission of lieutenant in General Armand's legion of cavalry ; will march for the southward shortly and begs that it may be obtained from Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 311.

FORBES, ——. 1779. His indisposition prevents him from attending the Admiralty Board. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 309.

FORBES & WADSWORTH. Philadelphia, January 3, 1780. Concerning a contract for flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 303.

FORD, CADWALLADER, Jr. Wilmington, Mass., October 27, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Congratulates him and the country on his elevation to the Presidency. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 649.

FOREIGN affairs. Letters of the Committee of Foreign Affairs. Chapter A, No. 79.

———. 1776-1788. Reports of committees. Chapter A, No. 25.

———. 1781-1783. Daily journal or dispatch book. Chapter A, No. 126.

———. 1781-1783. Transcript of official letters. Chapter A, No. 118.

———. 1784-1790. Daily journal or dispatch book. Chapter A, No. 127.

———. 1785-1788. Letters of John Jay. Chapter A, No. 80.

———. 1785-1792. Record of letters. Chapter A, No. 120.

———. 1785. Instructions to T. Barclay and John Lamb. Chapter A, No. 117.

———. 1789. An act establishing an executive department to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs. Chapter A, No. 122.

- FOX, EDWARD. Arch Street, September 24, 1779. To James Forbes. Embarkation of troops, stores, refugees, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 287.
- GALLATIN, [ALBERT]. 1786. Reported killed by the Indians; advertisements inserted in the papers for him; contradictions of the report by various persons. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 517.
- GALPKIN, GEORGE. Silver Bluff, October 26, 1776. To Wyly Jones (Indian Commissioner). Details concerning Indian affairs. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 16.
- GALVAN, — (Captain). Philadelphia, November 30, 1779. To Congress. General Washington was satisfied with the maneuvers of the troops instructed by him; this emboldens him to ask a commission as lieutenant-colonel, which would qualify him for the office of subinspector to the cavalry or to the Continental troops; he joined the Army at White Plains, as seen by annexed certificate of Major-General De Kalb, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 183.
- . Philadelphia, December 28, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Details concerning himself and his actions since his arrival in America to join the Army; discusses reasons why his request for a commission of lieutenant-colonel was refused him; begs that it may be reconsidered, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 191.
- (Major). Philadelphia, August 21, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Has been recommended three times to Congress to be made inspector with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; the Commander in Chief has testified to his qualifications for the office; has received the appointment, but with the rank of major; a resolution of Congress excludes all officers under the rank of lieutenant-colonel from the inspectorship of a division; consequently has not been able to discharge those duties, but has been employed in the light infantry; humbly requests a commission as lieutenant-colonel. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 353.
- (no rank indicated). Philadelphia, November, 1781. To the President of Congress. Since petitioning Congress for a promotion has been actively engaged in the siege of York; begs Congress will refer

to a committee the examination of such vouchers as establish his claim thereto. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 357.

———. Philadelphia, November, 1781. To the President of Congress. Concerning his promotion; quotes from a letter from the Commander in Chief, in which he is highly spoken of. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 361.

GANSEVOORT, LEONARD. Albany, February 3, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Accepts appointment of commissioner of the extra chamber of accounts, vice Mr. Welles. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 289.

GANSEVOORT, ———. 1774. Lieutenant in the New York militia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 183.

———. 1775. Second major for the State of New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 183.

———. November 21, 1776. Third colonel by appointment of Committee of Arrangement. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 183.

——— (Colonel). 1777. Dispute as to rank among the colonels from New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 179.

GARANGER, LEWIS. Philadelphia, June 2, 1779. To Congress. Is in Philadelphia on private affairs, with the approbation of Generals Washington and Knox; will operate with the officers of the Continental artillery in the ensuing campaign; is obliged to send his brother back to France, owing to the loss of his health during a year's imprisonment in a British prison; came over with M. de Coudray; regrets having to request Congress to grant him \$2,000; also requests to go to camp and remain there. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 145.

———. 1780. General Knox presents his memorial to Congress, with a favorable mention; will be of service to the young artillery officers in their studies. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 575.

——— (Captain). Philadelphia, February 13, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Concerning a slanderous letter written against Garanger by one Maurice Desdevens. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 399.

———. 1783. Letters and memorials concerning plans for the erection and extension of military posts in the United States military service; project for establishing military schools and a military academy. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 435.

GARDNER, THEOS. Auditor-General's Office, March 6, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Joint letter signed by him and Patrick Ferrall concerning their former letter on the subject of their salaries. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 303.

———. Auditor-General's Office, March 22, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Joint letter from him and Patrick Ferrall on the subject of their salaries. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 311.

GAROS, — (Conseiller du Roy). April 28, 1781. To Congress. (In French.) Inquires the whereabouts of François Geay, who went to America thirty-seven years previously. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, pages 327 and 335.

GATES, HORATIO (President Board of War). War Office, January 31, 1778. Instructions to superintendents appointed to "purchase flour, wheat and other articles for the better supply of the Army." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 263.

———. War Office, January 31, 1778. To Colonels Robert L. Hooper and Jonathan Mifflin and Captain Nathaniel Falconer. Incloses resolutions of Board of War appointing them "Superintendants to collect Magazines for the Use of the Army." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 283.

———. War Office, March 9, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Recommends that Colonel Hartley be allowed money to recruit his regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 291.

——— (General). Headquarters Hilsboro, September 15, 1780. Instructions for Brigadier-General Gist, going on command to Maryland. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 270.

GAUDIN, ELIZA. Boston, July 15, 1780, and July 6, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Two letters from the widow of Philip Gau-

din, who lost his life in the service of the United States, asking help. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, pages 575 and 579.

GAYRON, HUGH (Private). Baltimore, June 1, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Enlisted in the Fourth Maryland Regiment, commanded by Colonel Hall, and in Captain Thomas Yates's company; served three years; then under Captain Edmond Oldham; went on board a ship at Philadelphia; was taken by the brig *McClanagan*; was kept in confinement nine months; returned as a "redemptioneer;" was sold to Mr. Charles Craxall; hopes Congress will remit him 10 guineas to be released from slavery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 470.

GEAY, FRANÇOIS. 1781. Inquiry into his whereabouts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 322.

GEBHARD, J. G. Claverack, April 25, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Congratulations; recommends himself as agent, ambassador, or as suitable for any office on account of his learning. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 419.

GEDDES, DAVID (Paymaster-General, Convention Troops in Virginia). November 29, 1780. Sir Henry Clinton offers to direct Mr. Geddes, Paymaster-General of the Convention troops in Virginia, to receive specie for the use of the American officers, prisoners of war on Long Island. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 203.

GEDDES, GEORGE (Captain). On board the *Holker*, August 21, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Incloses a list of the names of the gentlemen and seaman taken on the three sloops he captured; also a number of intercepted letters; a large fleet expected from England. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 154.

———. On board the *Holker*, August 24, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Concerning his capture of a snow from London bearing soldiers, cannon, clothing, etc.; the fleet consisted of two hundred and fifty sail; could not ascertain the number of troops. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 157.

GEDDES, WM. Philadelphia, March 29, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Begs leave of absence on account of ill health; wishes the

balance due him may be paid by a warrant in his favor on Thomas Smith, loan officer of Pennsylvania. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 315.

———. Philadelphia, May 1, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Requests an advance on his salary of \$1,500. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 331.

———. Philadelphia, January 31, 1782. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). Accepts appointment of Auditor of the Treasury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 385.

———. Philadelphia, April 24, 1783. To Hon. Mr. Gervay. Is not warranted in allowing Mr. Dart's salary, as Congress, by act of 11th of September, "vacated" the appointment of all officers in the civil departments. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 415.

———. Philadelphia, May 31, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Asks leave to resign as commissioner of the chamber of accounts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 427.

GEORGIA. 1776. Lyman Hall and George Walton reappointed to represent Georgia in Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 95.

GERMAN volunteers. 1778. A corps to be raised of deserters; Lieutenant-Colonel Th. Klein commands. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 479 and 483.

GERRADUS, ——. 1777. Part owner of the sloop *Fortune*, of New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 145.

GERRARD (schooner). 1783. Captain Mathew Strong. News of a general peace conveyed to Ben. Guerard by Captain Jackson, on board the *Gerrard*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 409.

GERRY, ELBRIDGE. Philadelphia, February 19 and 22 and April 3 and 17, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Complains of having been deprived of the privilege of a Member of Congress by being denied the right of requiring the yeas and nays on a question of order; withdrawal from Congress in consequence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, pages 205, 211, 219, and 223.

———. Philadelphia, May 18, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Answers at length a paragraph in General B. Arnold's letter of May 12, referring to the draft of a report made by Gerry when on the Board of Treasury; is necessitated to correct several errors under which General Arnold labors. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 227.

———. April 14, 1789. To R. Alden. Requests to be supplied with the laws of the several States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 565.

GERVAIS, JOHN LEWIS. 1779. Rice shipped to John Mathews by him and George Abbott Hall. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 9.

———. Charles Town, March 2, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Joint letter signed by him and G. A. Hall; has again been obliged to draw on Congress for part of balance due them as per account current, in favor of Hon. John Mathews, esq., at ten days' sight; bill inclosed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 297.

———. Charleston, S. C., March 16, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Declines appointment as commissioner of the Treasury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 483.

HACKET, JOHN (Midshipman on the *Saratoga*). Mill Prison, Plymouth, February 14, 1781. To Thomas Jones (Deputy Commissary-General of Issues). Details of his capture and imprisonment; fears Captain Young may blame him for the loss of the ship; anxiety about his son; incloses account of debts and credits when he left home. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 229, 233, and 237.

HAGAN, F. (Senior Surgeon). 1779. Petition signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 131.

HAIGHT, CORNELIUS. St. Croix, September 3, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Recommends Lieutenant Hederick, from Denmark, who desires to serve America. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 87.

HALBRAND, POTIENS DUBOIS. (No date.) To the President of Congress (John Jay). (In French, with trans-

lation.) Desires to volunteer in the service of the United States ; has been captured three times. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, pages 491 and 495.

HALE, DANIEL. Philadelphia, February 14, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). General Howe seized a quantity of rum owned by him when the enemy was daily expected to attack West Point ; incloses warrant for payment from Board of Treasury ; can not be paid in new currency ; is in distress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 121.

HALE, NATHAN. Ticonderoga, June 7, 1777. To Congress. Joint letter signed by him, Alexander Scammell, and Joseph Cilley, colonels of New Hampshire regiments, acknowledging the honor of their promotions to the command of battalions ; detailed account of the destitute condition of their men ; must be supplied with proper clothing or ordered to a "warmer climate, where the covering furnished by nature will be sufficient." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 169.

HALIFAX. 1776. The troops in a deplorable condition, according to the account of George Marchant, an escaped prisoner. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 75.

HALL, DAVID. Lewes, June 24, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Joint letter signed by him, Henry Fisher, William Peery, and John Clowes ; efforts to prevent the inhabitants from holding intercourse with the enemy's ships of war in Delaware Bay ; rapid recruiting by the enemy ; commissioners sent to New Castle and Kent counties to report any treasonable practices ; copy of report inclosed ; no action taken by the Assembly ; a scheme discovered by which the enemy can buy cattle ; fears a general uprising in favor of the King ; appeals to Congress for protection ; Major Henry Niell carries the letter. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 173.

HALL, GEO. ABBOTT. Charles Town, December 15, 1779. Invoice of twenty-four barrels of rice shipped by him and John Lewis Gervais on the *Betsy*, consigned to John Mathews. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 13.

———. Charlestown, December 16, 1779. To Hon. John Mathews, Philadelphia. Incloses invoice of rice

shipped by Mathews's order on the schooner *Betsey*, Samuel Williams, master. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 9.

———. Charles Town, March 2, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Joint letter signed by him and J. L. Gervais concerning a draft on Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 297.

——— (Collector for Charleston). Charleston, S. C., October 16, 1789. To the Secretary to the President of the United States (Tobias Lear). Acknowledges letters inclosing acts of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 531.

HALL, J. (V. P.). In Council of Safety, December 27, 1776. To Benjamin Harrison (President of the Board of War). Is embarrassed by the request to part with Captain Martin's vessel, which was purchased by the agent in the West Indies and now is claimed by Captain Stone; the indemnity of the sheriff has been undertaken by him; if a fast-sailing vessel be needed, a brig taken by the *Defence* is at Baltimore. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 109.

———. In Council of Safety, Annapolis, December 30, 1776. To Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of the Secret Committee. Concerning a small armed schooner now in port and needed by Secret Committee; blankets needed for the hospital, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 113.

HALL, — (Colonel). Commanding Fourth Maryland Regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 470.

HALLING, SOLOMON (Surgeon). Philadelphia, April 19, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has served since 1776 as hospital mate, regimental, junior, and senior surgeon; was taken prisoner in Georgia; lost his baggage; afterwards was appointed surgeon to serve under Major-General Ashe; desires to be transferred from the southern department and have his accounts adjusted. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 133.

———. Philadelphia, October 19, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Recounts his services and sufferings, in order to procure an adjustment of his accounts and the payment of the sum owed him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 189.

HALLOCK, WM. Cape May, June 8, 1776. To the Marine Committee. Has received orders for a cruise, but the sloop is not safe. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 57.

HALSTED, MATTHIAS (Justice of the Peace). Elizabeth Town, April 21, 1781. To Abraham Clark. Delay in procuring vouchers inclosed respecting the conduct of Mr. John Adam, Deputy Commissary of Prisoners; can declare to some glaring partialities in exchanges; believes not less than twenty cases of bribery, etc., can be proved. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 137.

HAMILTON, WM. (Lieutenant of Marines on the *Alfred*). 1778. Taken prisoner and sent to Fortune Prison, England. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 355.

HAMTRAMCK, J. F. Philadelphia, July 11, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). (In French.) Recital of his services in Canada. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 71.

———. Annapolis, May 7, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Recounts his services in Canada and requests, in conjunction with Captain V. Deburgh, any post in the disposal of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 335.

HAND, EDW. (Adjutant-General). Philadelphia, April 8, 1782. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). Great confusion in his department since the late establishment for the inspection of the Army; is anxious to have it arranged; officers who act as deputy majors of brigade, etc., are pressing to know their appointments; lays before Congress the instructions of the Commander in Chief and begs their early attention to the rearrangement of the department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 205.

———. Philadelphia, April 15, 1782. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). Proposes to join the Army the next day; will gladly carry dispatches for General Washington. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 213.

HANSON, ALEXANDER CONTEE (Judge, General Court). 1782. Opinion "on the matter of the supposed Forgery" said to have been forwarded to the President of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 256.

HANSON, JOHN. Philadelphia, November 6, 1782. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Acknowledges act of Congress bestowing on him their approbation of his conduct in office. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 253.

HARRISON, ROBT. H. Nanjemoy, February 15, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Declines appointment as judge of the federal court for determining the differences between Massachusetts and New York, on account of the public character sustained by him, and because the Declaration of Rights forbids the holding of two offices. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 379.

HOOPER, ROBT. LETTIS, JR. (Deputy Quartermaster-General). Reading, February 12, 1777. Form of letter requesting persons appointed by the superintendents for forming magazines of provisions for the Army to purchase wheat and make it into flour; General Mifflin, Quartermaster-General, directs the purchase also of rye, spelts, Indian corn, etc.; fixes prices. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 279.

——— (rank not stated). Reading, February 11, 1778. To General Gates. Joint letter from him, Jonathan Mifflin, jr., and Nathaniel Faulconer acknowledging letter inclosing their appointment and directions from the Board of War; have formed instructions for millers in their districts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 275.

———. Reading, February 14, 1778. To General Washington. Joint letter signed by him, Nathaniel Faulconer, and Jonathan Mifflin, jr., inclosing instructions from the Board of War appointing them superintendents for forming provision magazines in Pennsylvania and New Jersey; have drawn up directions to be observed by the millers authorized to collect grain; copy inclosed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 259.

INDIANS. 1778. D. Ziseberger sends intelligence to Colonel Morgan; hostile attitude of the "Wyondats," etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 235.

———. 1781. Friendly spirit of "The Oneida Chief" and forty-two Indians, under the command of Colonel Louis, at the barracks in Philadelphia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 489.

———. 1783. Affairs connected with Indian youths at Princeton College to be considered by Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 581, 585, and 587.

———. 1785. A general confederacy formed between the northern, western, and southern Indians for their mutual defense, probably under the auspices of the British. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 669.

———. 1785. Arthur Lee makes representations to Congress respecting the necessity of immediate decision as to preparations for the treaty to be held at Post Vincent. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 615.

INFANTRY of Lee's Legion. 1780. Captain Allen McLane commanding; Lee writes to Congress concerning his claim to rank. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 355.

IRISH, NAT. (Captain). Philadelphia, December 1, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Begs to be informed if the consideration of General Knox's report has been resumed; said report was in consequence of his (Irish's) memorial respecting commutation for the late officers of artillery artificers, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 359.

———. Fredericksburg, December 17, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Is informed by Colonel William Grayson, chairman of committee of Congress for considering his memorial, that no report can be made until his commission can be seen; all his papers were in the War Office; begs search may be made for them. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 359.

IRONMONGER, JOSEPH. October 21, 1776. Gives information concerning Indian affairs. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 12.

IRVINE, JAMES (Colonel). September 25, 1776. Commission. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 40.

———. Philadelphia, June 2, 1777. To the Board of War for Pennsylvania. Resigns his commission, as his rank will not permit his serving under a junior officer. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 37.

——— (Brigadier-General). New York, November 25, 1780. To Andrew Elliot (Superintendent-General, British Army). Joint letter from him, Colonel George

Mathews, and Colonel John Ely, a committee appointed by American prisoners of war on Long Island to solicit supplies from their respective States; articles needed for decent support are enumerated. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 195.

———. Philadelphia, December 16, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Joint letter from him and Colonel George Mathews in behalf of the American prisoners of war on Long Island, by whom they have been appointed a committee to solicit supplies and help. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 191.

IRVINE, WM. (Colonel). Carlisle, March 20, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Will march his battalion to New York immediately; great need of arms and other necessities. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 7.

——— (Brigadier-General). Philadelphia, May 15, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Has been promoted by Congress to be brigadier-general; General Hand promoted while Irvine was a prisoner in Canada, although he was an older colonel; wishes his commission antedated. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 105.

———. Carlisle, March 12, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Requests an order on the Treasury in his favor; incloses account of pay due him—\$1,750. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 219 and 223.

———. Philadelphia, October 3, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Can not proceed to Fort Pitt, owing to want of cash; wishes Congress to issue a warrant in his favor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 277.

———. New York, April 4, 1787. To the President of Congress (Arthur St. Clair). Learns an extra allowance has been made to officers on separate commands; has applied to commissioner of army accounts for settlement for the time of his command at Fort Pitt; resolutions exist in favor of various generals. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 407.

IRWIN, ARCHD. (Assistant Commissary). Yorktown, April 4, 1778. To General Gates (President of the Board of War). Was appointed Deputy Commissary-Gen-

eral of Purchases for western department in November by Geo. Morgan; is embarrassed by a law of Pennsylvania which forces him and his horses, etc., to serve in the militia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 69.

IRWIN, MATHW. Philadelphia, June 26, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Declines appointment as Deputy Commissary-General of Issues. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 47.

———. July 30, 1777. To Congress. Incloses extract from a letter from Joseph Trumbull, Commissary-General, containing orders to drive all cattle near Delaware Bay out of the enemy's reach; will require a number of armed men; asks instructions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 55.

———. May 8, 1778. To the Treasury Board (E. Gerry, J. B. Smith, and E. Langworthy). Is obliged to renew his application for cash; some time since accepted a draft drawn by Richard Graham, Commissary in Virginia, in favor of the lottery for \$2,000; this must be paid before leaving; various sums due individuals; begs he may be sent \$15,000 at once. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 71.

———. Philadelphia, September 2, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Application for assistance in procuring sails and rigging for the frigate *Washington*; signed by Irwin and others. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 109.

IRWIN, THOMAS. 1779. Letter signed by him and others as to repairing frigate *Washington*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 109.

IRWIN, — (Captain). 1785. Of the brigantine *Betsy*, captured on the voyage from Alexandria to Cadiz. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 361.

ISLE of Sable. 1786. Jesse Laurence and others licensed to occupy and settle there by the British Government; claim damages for depredations by American seamen. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 747.

IZARD, RALPH. Philadelphia, August 20, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Acknowledges resolution of Congress approving his conduct. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 175.

———. New York, August 7, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Incloses resolution of the Senate, and is directed by the committee to request to know when they shall wait on him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 415.

———. August 10, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). The committee will wait on the President at 6 p. m. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 419.

JACKSON, DAVID. Philadelphia, June 23, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Requests permission to resign his appointment as manager of the United States Lottery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 43.

JACKSON, DAVID (Senior Physician and Surgeon, General Hospital). Philadelphia, December 8, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Incloses memorial of officers in the Hospital Department as to pay and subsistence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 123.

——— (Senior Surgeon). 1779. Memorial signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.

———. Philadelphia, December 4, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Asks leave to resign appointment as hospital physician and surgeon. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 187.

JACKSON, ELIJAH. New York, November 25, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Begs pecuniary assistance to enable him to study physic. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 423.

JACKSON, HENRY (Colonel). Pawtuxet, March 8, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Petition signed by him and others on behalf of the officers and soldiers of the Massachusetts detachment commanded by him as to their exclusion from the benefits of certain resolves of Congress granting gratuities. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 96.

JACKSON, JAS. (General). July 21, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Incloses two letters on the Indian topic; the situation of his country is his excuse. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 411.

JACKSON, — (Captain). 1783. His arrival in Charleston bearing dispatches announcing a general peace. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 409.

JAMESON, DAVID. July 16, 1783. To Congress. Concerning the leveling of the works at York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 285.

JANUARY, BENJ. Philadelphia, February 24, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). In obedience to orders received by Mr. Carleton, has sent two hundred Journals bound; two hundred more will be sent next week. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 329.

———. May 2, 1785. Receipts for Journal of Congress delivered to John Hyde. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 373.

———. Philadelphia, June 16, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Desires his account for binding the Journals, etc., to be paid; is in great need of the money. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 341.

———. February 23. Receipt for Journal of Congress delivered to Joseph Carleton. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 371.

JAY, JAMES. Boston, July 1, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Arrival of George Digges, of Maryland, from France with dispatches from Arthur Lee and Mr. Izard; many letters, public and private, have miscarried. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 89.

———. Philadelphia, July 18, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). In 1778 paid to Otis and Andrews, Continental clothiers, \$20,000 and took their draft on Mr. Mease, Continental clothier in Philadelphia; obstacles to the granting of a warrant; the money remained in the Treasury till October last past; has lost through depreciation; hopes for redress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 171.

———. Philadelphia, September 4, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Requests that the Treasury be directed to deliver a Loan Office certificate for the original sum due him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 179.

- . Philadelphia, December 20, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Reiterates request to be reimbursed for moneys lent the public. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 211.
- . Philadelphia, August 16, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Reiterates request to be paid the money advanced to the public; favorable report of the committee to whom his letter was referred. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 253.
- . Philadelphia, September 29, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Recalls the subject of his last letter (to be reimbursed money lent the public). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 273.
- JAY, JOHN. July 6, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Incloses memorial of Mr. Pell and recommends him and other officers who were omitted in the new arrangement to his good offices. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 27.
- (President of Congress). Philadelphia, August 29, 1779. To Colonel Knoblauch. Incloses act of Congress expressing approbation of his conduct and providing compensation for expenses. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 531.
- . Philadelphia, October 4, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Acknowledges act of Congress approving his conduct as President of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 113.
- . Philadelphia, October 15, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Requests permission for the son of Governor Livingston to accompany him to Spain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 117.
- (Secretary for Foreign Affairs). February 12, 1785. Letter from William Livingston (Governor) congratulating him on his appointment to the Office of Foreign Affairs. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 611.
- . Office for Foreign Affairs, October 13, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Incloses letters from the Chevalier Jones and M. Sou-

langes to the "Judges and Consuls" at Nantes, containing information of a declaration of war against the United States by the Algerines. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 355.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS. Williamsburgh, October 11, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Acknowledges letter of September 30, inclosing resolutions of Congress; is obliged to decline the appointment offered to him by Congress as commissioner to take charge of American affairs in Europe. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 31.

———. Albemarle, August 4, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Acknowledges letter received July 9; an accident while on horseback caused the delay in answering; declines, with regret and thanks, the appointment as one of the negotiators for peace; feels he is unequal to the task. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 239 and 261.

———. Albemarle, September 7, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Acknowledges letter of August 20, inclosing duplicate of the resolution of Congress by which he was honored with an appointment; sends duplicate of former letter declining. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 259 and 261.

JEFFREY, JAMES. 1776. Appointed by General Wooster to inquire into claim for losses sustained by Moses Hazen. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 23.

JENIFER, DAN. 1779. Memorial signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.

JENIFER, DAN. OF ST. THOS. (Intendant, State of Maryland). November 5, 1782. Certificate as to high character of Colonel Henry Hollingsworth. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 260.

———. Annapolis, October 7, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Accepts appointment as member of the Board of Treasury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 297.

———. Annapolis, October 7, 1784. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Acknowledges act of Congress; is deeply impressed by the confidence

reposed in him by the appointment; hopes the other gentlemen mentioned in the act will accept. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 301.

———. Annapolis, November 1, 1784. To ——. Feels Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Denny will not accept their appointments as Members of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 305.

———. Annapolis, November 10, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Delay in the meeting of the General Assembly will prevent his being in Philadelphia on the 15th; as it is necessary that the Commissioners of the Treasury should qualify as soon as possible after Mr. Morris's resignation, his nonattendance may force Congress to appoint some one in his place; the emoluments of the office never any object to him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 309.

———. Annapolis, November 20, 1784. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Can not attend immediately at Trenton, because proceedings as Intendant of the Revenue must be laid before the General Assembly; if his presence is absolutely necessary, begs Congress to elect another member to Board of Treasury in his place; ill health adds an additional reason for this. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 293.

JENKINS, JOHN (Lieutenant). September, 1779. Bill for acting as guide to General Sullivan in the Indian country. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 251.

——— (Lieutenant, Rifle Corps). Camp, August 6, 1781. To Major-General John Sullivan. Has been informed by Captain Sealin that it would be proper to render an account for extra services as guide during 1779. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 243.

JENNINGS, EDMUND. 1779. Extract from a letter as to a proposed expedition from New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 101.

JOEL, B. EDGAR (late Captain, British Army). October 11, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has received no answer to his memorial; begs for temporary assistance. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 183.

JOHNSON, G. (Colonel and Superintendent of Indian Affairs). Guy Park, May 18, 1775. To Committee of Schenectady. Malicious charges circulated as to his intentions as superintendent. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 1.

———. Guy Park, May 20, 1775. To magistrates and others of Palatine Canajoharie. Has been informed of the sinister intentions of a number of New Englanders; has been obliged to fortify his house against them. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 3.

———. (No date). To Committee of Schenectady and Mayor and Corporation of Albany. Has been obliged to fortify his house against a number of New Englanders, who wish to imprison him on a report that he intends inducing the Indians to rise and destroy the inhabitants. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 5.

JOHNSON, JACOB. Garrison Wyoming, Susquehannah, September 17, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Petition praying to be made chaplain at the post; the commandant, Captain Alexander Mitchell, approves. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 265.

———. Garrison Wyoming, September 22, 1781. To Congress. Reiterates request to be made chaplain at the post. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 269.

JOHNSON, JAMES (Major). 1777. Of General Weedon's brigade. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 199.

JOHNSON, JOHN (Sir). Johnson Hall, May 18, 1776. To General Philip Schuyler. Concerning an extraordinary communication received from Mr. McDonell desiring that all the "clan of his name in Pryor county be removed;" this he refuses to do. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 25.

JOHNSON, JOSHUA. Nantes, April 11, 1779. To Hon. William Carmichael. Extract from a letter from Edmund Jennings as to instructions about to be given for an expedition from New York through the Sound, up Connecticut River, as far as Weathersfield; hastens to send this by the *Stephen*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 101.

———. Nantes, April 12, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Letters in triplicate inclosing "state" of prisoners in England. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 139, 143, and 155.

- . Nantes, July 20, 1780. Quotes from letter from Benjamin Franklin as to American mercantile affairs, of which Mr. Deane had "the chief management." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 146 and 163.
- . Nantes, October 10, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Alleges that foreigners, pretending to be Americans, are manning vessels with American seamen. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 165 and 215.
- JOHNSON, THOS. Frederick Town, February 15 and 27, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Duplicate letters accepting appointment as judge of the federal court for determining the dispute between Massachusetts and New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 321 and 333.
- . Frederick Town, September 1, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Recalls his acceptance of appointment as judge of the federal court in the dispute between New York and Massachusetts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 351.
- JOHNSTON, FRAS. (Colonel). The Clove, July 17, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Letter from him and other officers of the Pennsylvania line, recommending Dr. Jones to be brigade chaplain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 51.
- . Camp Mt. Joy, May 12, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Renews recommendation of Rev. David Jones to be brigade chaplain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 75.
- . Yorktown, May 20, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Has been appointed Commissary of Prisoners; if he accepts, fears he will lose his lineal rank. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 79.
- . Yorktown, May 22, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Reasons for finally and positively declining appointment as Commissary of Prisoners. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 83.
- JOHNSTON, JAMES. Auditor's Office, Harrison's Purchase, September 8, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Accepts appointment as Auditor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 93.

JOHNSTON, ROBT. (Senior Surgeon). 1779. Petition signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 135.

———. Albany, May 22, 1780. To the Committee of Arrangement. Urges a rearrangement of the Medical Department, and suggests as a model the British plan; wishes to continue as director-general of the northern department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 167.

———. Philadelphia, October 20, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Has been ordered to perform the duty of deputy purveyor in the southern department; gives details of the distressed condition of the medical gentlemen in that department; begs Congress to adopt some mode of relief. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 281.

———. New York, June 25, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Accepts office of surveyor of the Western Territory. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 343.

JOHNSTON, SAML. Edenton, July 8, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Accepts office of judge of the federal court for the determination of the dispute between Massachusetts and New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 347.

JOHNSTONE, GEO. House of Commons, February 5, 1778. To Robert Morris. A reconciliation between Great Britain and the American colonies is his aim in life; has reason to believe a proposition will be made to Parliament shortly that may be a ground of reunion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 65.

———. Philadelphia, June 16, 1778. To Robert Morris. Has come to this country in the belief that a reconciliation between Great Britain and America could be established on honorable terms; incloses his views on the subject; if his agree, they should work in concert. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 87.

JOHNSTONE, TH. (Governor of Maryland). Baltimore, September 6, 1777. To General Washington. Concerning the command of the militia; Mr. Cadwallader acquiesced in request contained in Mr. Paca's letter; Colonel Richardson had been selected to join the

militia before Mr. Cadwallader had been mentioned; Colonel Gist chosen by Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 61.

JONES, DANIEL (Chaplain to Congress). Philadelphia, December 5, 1784. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Apologizes for his absence at the opening of Congress at Trenton; will arrive in a day or two at farthest. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 313.

———. Trenton, December 16, 1784. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Concerning his reinstatement to the chaplaincy of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 317.

———. Philadelphia, February 21, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Thanks for reinstatement as Chaplain to Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 325.

JONES, DAVID. 1777. Recommended to be a brigade chaplain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 51 and 75.

JONES, DAVID. Philadelphia, March 16, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Condition of the western country; urges the most rapid settlement of it possible. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 289.

JONES, NN. (Clerk in the War Office). April 2, 1781. Obtained a warrant on Mr. Hillegas for \$180 of new emissions on account of salary; not being paid, petitioned Congress; requests a new warrant on Mr. Thomas Smith. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 252.

JONES, PAUL. 1779. A. Gillon writes to Congress on the subject of the dispute between Jones and Captain Landais. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 167.

———. Philadelphia, April 22, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Acknowledges resolve of Congress approving his conduct as captain in the Navy. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 228.

———. New York, August 8, 1787. To the President of Congress (Arthur St. Clair). Wishes to obtain copies of the reports by the Board of Admiralty of his

engagement with the *Serapis*; also copies of sundry papers in the Office of Foreign Affairs respecting his services and situations while acting as an officer in Europe. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 410.

JONES, THOMAS. Philadelphia, June 30, 1781. To Major-General Sullivan. Incloses letter from Mr. John Hacket, prisoner in Mill Prison, Plymouth, England; was a midshipman on Continental ship of war *Saratoga*, John Young, commander; is informed Congress is about to effect something to alleviate the sufferings of our prisoners. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 229.

JONES, W. Halifax, November 12, 1776. To Colonel Walker. Incloses letters, etc., from Mr. Galpkin concerning Indian affairs. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 21.

JORDAN, WM. (Lieutenant, Georgia Line). 1782. Protest against the order from the Board of War forbidding anyone, not on actual duty, to receive wood; signed by various officers, chiefly from South Carolina. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 507.

JOURNAL of Congress. Philadelphia, 1785. Bound by Benjamin January. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 329.

JOY, DANL. Philadelphia, January 21, 1777. To committee of Congress. Concerning air furnaces for casting shot, shells, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 35.

———. (No date.) To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lée). Incloses a letter explaining his memorial. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 405.

JOY, GEORGE. New York, October 3, 1786. To the Commissioners of the Treasury. Corrects an error in his memorial; desires only to obtain an authentic description of the registered debt of the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 399.

KARJAVINE, — (Russian officer). June 15, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). (In French.) Understands that George III has secured men in Russia to serve in America; offers his own services to Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 435.

KEAN, JOHN. February 28, 1786. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). The United States Minister to Madrid instructed to urge the claim of South Carolina for her coöperation in the Bahama expedition. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 621 and 629.

———. Hanover Square, November 4, 1786. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Incloses papers relative to the frigate *South Carolina* (Bahama expedition). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 625.

———. November 4, 1786. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). The frigate *South Carolina*, the property of the Prince de Luxembourg, chartered by Mr. Gillon in behalf of the State of South Carolina; the Prince was to receive a proportion of all prizes; thinks he is entitled to a share of whatever money may be received from Spain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 629.

———. New York, July 3, 1787. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Mr. Adams's last letters contain information of consequence to South Carolina; would like extracts relative to the attempt at counterfeiting, etc., to lay before the Executive; the name of the person attempting it. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 633.

———. June 16, 1788. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Wishes to be sent the complete volume of the Journal of Congress for 1787. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 641.

———. Beaufort, S. C., September 5, 1789. To Congress. Accepts appointment on the board of commissioners for settling accounts between the United States and individual States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 647.

KEARNY, DYRE. Dover, December 1, 1787. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Wishes to be informed if Congress will be assembled earlier than customary and as to what States now attend in New York; the Legislature has appointed as Delegates Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Grantham, and himself. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 637.

KEENCHTETEH, R. (Cherokee chief). Allejoy, May 25, 1789. To General Washington. Set out with his son,
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Bennet Ballew, to see him, but was too old to hold out, so returned home; hopes to see General Washington the next time his son comes. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 645.

KEENS, —. 1778. Joseph Loring, British Commissary-General of Prisoners, forwards by Mr. Keens, in exchange, all the privates who are out of hospital. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 247.

KENNEDY, SARAH. Philadelphia, February 18, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Is disposed to accede to the proposal made by some members of Congress relative to the sale of the plantation, Yellow Springs. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 501.

———. Board of Treasury, December 21, 1779. Adverse decision as to the purchase of her estate, Yellow Springs; but advises due compensation for its use as a hospital. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 505.*

———. 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Alludes to her memorial as to the hospital on her estate, Yellow Springs; is destitute and claims damages. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 497.

KENNON, WILL. Halifax, N. C., December 7, 1776. To General Lee. Has "formed" the magazines ordered; gathered from conversation between General Lee and Mr. Southerland that those in Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia should be formed immediately; prices of provisions advancing; Captain Allen carries this letter, and if he obtains the sum necessary will forward it. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 431.

KERMORVAN, — DE. Buttstown, January, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Is disgraced by the promotion of various officers over him; wishes to be made brigadier. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 451.

———. Buttstown, February 9, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Has written four letters to the Congress; wishes them to resolve "to-day" whether he is brigadier or not. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 455.

KILBUCK, THOMAS. Princeton, October 12, 1783. To Congress. Requests permission to go in the autumn to the "back country." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 581.

———. Princeton, October 23, 1783. To Congress. Is distressed for a morsel of bread; begs to be allowed to return home or that he be properly provided for; report of the Committee of the Week on his letter, and that the report of the committee on the affairs of certain Indian youths at Princeton College be taken up and considered. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 585.

———. Horseham, November 26, 1783. To Congress. Is in good health; requests that clothes be sent him; wishes to learn farming; assurances of good conduct; determination to marry not too young and in his own color. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 587.

———. Princeton, June 18, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Has applied to Colonel Morgan to know the pleasure of Congress as to his return to his father with his wife and children; thanks Congress for his education, agreeable accommodation, and liberal supply of clothing received during the six years spent under their protection; will always promote the honor and welfare of the United States; hopes Colonel Morgan may be allowed to add some useful books to his library. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 612.

KILTY, WILLIAM (Surgeon's Mate, Fifth Maryland). Camp, July 24, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Is desirous of being instrumental in removing the calamities under which the country is laboring; suggests a scheme. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 521.

KING, FREDERICK. Morris Town, September 5, 1781. To Peter Baynton. Attack near Pumpton on Mr. Constant Cooper, carrier of the mail to Fishkill, by four men. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 577.

KING, JONTHN. (Surgeon). Oxford, January 25, 1778. Copy of the certificate from King, surgeon to Colonel Sherard's regiment, as to General Learned's ill health. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 207.

KING, R. New York, April 8, 1785. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Incloses sundry papers to throw light on the consular appointment of Mr. R. Soderstrom. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 599.

KNIGHT, JOHN LEACH. October 3, 1778. Advertisement giving prices of wheat. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 491.

LAFAYETTE, MARQUIS DE. Philadelphia, December 16, 1780. To the Chairman of the Committee of Congress. In compliance with their desire, gives intelligence as to the "distressing affair of our Cloathing;" upon application to the Court of France, 3,000,000 livres were lent to the American Minister; this would have been employed in purchases had not the "timidity" of Dr. Franklin prevented; only 700,000 livres spent in the most necessary articles; Lafayette himself procured arms and powder; understood all were going under convoy of the *Alliance*; Captain Landais reported to have refused to take the military stores offered by the French Court; refused a passage to Count de Vaulat, carrying important dispatches; Lafayette has obtained this intelligence from his secretary and two French gentlemen. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 481.

LAHAIS, DECOUTURES (Lieutenant, Armand's Legion). Philadelphia, November 12, 1781. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). A resolution of Congress orders a warrant in his favor; is not included in the list of the prisoners under the capitulation of Charlestown; hence the paymaster refuses to discharge it without express orders; begs one may be sent. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 197.

LA LANDE, DE, AND FYNJE. 1782. Letter signed by them, W. & J. Willink, and N. & J. Staphout on the subject of the loan from Amsterdam. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 522.

LA LUZERNE, ANNE CÆSAR DE. 1779-1782. Transcript of letters with the resolves of Congress thereon, and various reports of committees. Chapter A, No. 112.

———. 1779-1783. Duplicate transcript of letters and resolves of Congress contained in No. 112. Chapter A, No. 113.

———. 1779-1784. Official letters. (In French, with occasional translations.) Volume 1, from 1779 to 1781; volume 2, from 1781 to 1784. Chapter A, No. 95.

LAMB, JOHN (Colonel). West Point, September 3, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Thinks injustice has been done him by the board of general

officers appointed by the Commander in Chief to settle the rank of the field officers of artillery; the preference has been given to Colonel Crane, although his (Lamb's) commission is the earlier; states his grievances at length. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 285.

LAMB, — (Colonel). May 31, 1779. To General Knox. Recommends Alexander Thompson to be second lieutenant in his regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 515.

LAMBETH, JOHN. (No date.) He and George Barnes give information concerning Indian affairs. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 10.

LANDAIS, PETER (Captain). Providence, October 26, 1778. To the Board of Marine. Has been twice to Portsmouth to see John Langdon and three ship-builders as to altering the "seventy-four Ship;" has done all in his power to fit the *Alliance* for sea; has upwards of one hundred and fifty men enlisted; desires information as to his pay and allowance; the Navy Board at Boston state they have received no orders beyond the \$60 monthly; refers to Mr. Silas Deane to confirm his statement as to terms agreed on when he was asked to command the *Flamand*, which he brought to Portsmouth; is proving cannon; has told William Ellery that every ship should be provided with a powder gauge. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 243.

———. 1779. Mr. Gillon mentions the fact that Captain Landais, of the *Alliance*, was ordered by Dr. Franklin to put himself under Captain Jones's orders. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 167.

———. 1781. John Paul Jones succeeded him in command of the frigate *Alliance*. A. Lee writes at length as to his conduct; court of inquiry into his conduct. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, pages 453, 465, 467, and 481.

LANGDON, JOHN. 1775. One of a committee of three appointed to visit the posts in the north; progress of the work on the fortress in the Highlands. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 33.

———. Portsmouth, N. H., May 10, 1776. To General Washington. The bearer, George Marchant, rifleman under General Arnold taken prisoner at

Quebec and sent to England, carries concealed letters of importance from England, which it is deemed fitting General Washington should see, as well as Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 75.

———. Portsmouth, December 20, 1777. To the President of the Marine Committee. Wrote to the Committee by Mr. Storer, the express, for a sum to carry on the public business; has since drawn on it for \$12,000 in favor of Stephen Hooper; the Marine Board at Boston is without money; will complete the settlement of the accounts of the Committee as fast as possible. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 197.

———. Portsmouth, June 5, 1778. To the Committee for Foreign Affairs. The schooner *Amity*, Captain Palmer, will sail shortly for France, when Palmer will deliver dispatches to the Commissioners at Paris. Chapter A. No. 78, volume 14, page 227.

———. Portsmouth, N. H., May 25, 1786. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Acknowledges letter inquiring whether and how far the State has complied with the proclamation of Congress of January 14, 1784, and the accompanying recommendation; so far the State has done nothing; the General Court will meet shortly, when the matter will be under consideration. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 713.

LANGDON, SAM'L. Camp at Cambridge, August 15, 1775. Certificate signed by four colonels as to his voluntary services as chaplain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 27.

——— (President of Harvard College). Cambridge, November 7, 1775. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Was appointed by vote of the Committee of Safety chaplain to the Army in Cambridge; has never received any compensation; has a certificate as to his services signed by four colonels. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 19.

LANGDON, ——— (Colonel). 1780. Mr. Bradford, the agent of Congress, is to deliver some portion of the rum and sugar in his hands to Colonel Langdon "to complete the hull" of the seventy-four-gun ship. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 348.

LANGWORTHY, EDWARD. Philadelphia, July 25, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Appeals to Congress for protection; his lodging attacked by a number of people headed by Colonel Bull and Mr. Peale, of the committee of the city, who desired to seize Mr. Humphreys; a sergeant and six or eight of the guards of the Continental troops also threaten to attack and force the house; is informed that the same people intend to seize Mr. Drayton, Mr. Gouverneur Morris, Mr. Deane, and himself, and will force them to appear before the committee; has waited several weeks for his commission reappointing him to Congress from Georgia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 271.

LASCEY, ——. Yorktown, January 26, 1778. To Congress. Has come from France to offer his services to the country; was a lieutenant in the French army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 193.

LATIMER, HENRY (Senior Surgeon). 1779. Memorial signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.

LAURANCE, JOHN. New York, July 6, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Incloses the application of Captain Nicholson for an office in the customs at New York; has known the gentleman for years, and is sure he will discharge the duties well. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 787.

LAWRENCE, JESSE. 1788. Memorial; in 1785 obtained a license from the British Government for himself and others to occupy and settle the Isle of Sable, province of Nova Scotia; was to succor the wrecked ships of every country; claims damages for depredations made upon his provisions, goods, etc., by American seamen. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 747.

LAWRENCE, THOS. New York, August 24, 1786. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). In the absence of William Morris, informs Congress that one of the certificates dated May 1, 1784, mentioned in his memorial, has been discovered; this was purchased by Richard Platt, of New York, and the interest paid; incloses certificate; whatever decision may be reached, assures Congress it will be agreeable to Mr. Morris. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 731.

Low, N. (Master). 1777. The *Liberty*, loaded with flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

LOW, S. (Master). 1777. The *Badger*, loaded with flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

LUCAS, JOHN. March 18, 1777. Certificate of appointment as Commissary of Pensions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 311.

LUMBER trade. 1777. Its destruction predicted by John Allan, unless some post of defense be erected on the Bay of Fundy. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 63.

LUTZ, — (Lieutenant-Colonel). 1777. On parole from New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 125.

MCCABE, THOMAS, JR. 1789. Introduced by Colonel Febiger to General Washington. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 653.

MCCARTHY, CHARLES. Philadelphia, September 25, 1780. Affidavit as to ownership of the sloop *Sally*, of Charleston, S. C., which was pressed into the Continental service. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 145.

MCDONALD, — (General). Philadelphia Jail, September 6, 1776. To "Secretary at War." Thanks Congress for agreeing to exchange himself and General Prescott for Generals Sullivan and Stirling; was treated with great politeness by General Moor when brought a prisoner to camp at Moor's Creek. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 59.

MACDONELL, ALLAN. Philadelphia, March 25, 1776. To Congress. General Schuyler required the Scotch inhabitants of Johnson, Tryon County, to deliver up their arms and to parade, that he might take from this body six prisoners of his own nomination; he, among others, taken; surprised at such treatment; their families destitute; lays these difficulties personally before Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume, 7, page 29.

MCDONELL, ARCHD. Lancaster, March 22, 1778. To General Washington. Memorial signed by him, Allan MacDonell, and Ronald McDonell, prisoners from Tryon County; discomforts and suffering during their imprisonment; desire to go to Philadelphia on parole until exchanged. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 171.

- . Yorktown, April 9, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Incloses memorial and copy of a letter to General Washington and the Commissary-General for Prisoners. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 179.
- MCDUGALL, ALEXANDER. 1776-1781. Letters. Chapter A, No. 161.
- MCDOWELL, SAML. 1778. He, George Clymer, and Samp. Mathews, commissioners for western department, clear Colonel George Morgan from charges of infidelity in his public trust as agent for Indian Affairs. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 433.
- MCGUIRE, THOMAS (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware.) Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- MCHATTON, ALEXR. June 17, 1778. Commanding the Cumberland County militia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 277.
- McILVAIN, ALEXANDER (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- McINTOSH, JOHN (Lieutenant-Colonel). 1778. Address to Colonel Samuel Elbert signed by the officers of the Third Georgia Battalion as to grievances, begging interference in their behalf; men not paid in Continental currency, as promised. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 303.
- McINTOSH, — (Captain). Savannah, August 29, 1778. Member of a court to try Lieutenant Wilson, of the Second Georgia Battalion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 299.
- McINTOSH, — (Brigadier-General). 1778. Appointed to the command of the district near Fort Pitt. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 99.
- McKEAN, THOMAS. July 10, 1780. Member of committee appointed to inquire into the business of the Treasury Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 337.
- (President of Congress). July 12, 1781, to November 3, 1781. Letter books. Chapter A, No. 16.
- McNAMARA, MICHAEL. 1778. First Lieutenant in Colonel C. Harrison's regiment of artillery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 167.

- McNIELL, JAMES (Corporal). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- MADDOX, STOUGHTON. 1777. Concerned in an insurrection against the United States; debarred from benefit of Maryland proclamation of February 13. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 73.
- MAHINGWEEGEESUCH. Fort Pitt, March 1, 1781. Address to William Penn and others (Delaware council at Cooshocking). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 145.
- MALCOLM, THOMAS. 1777. Concerned in an insurrection against the United States; debarred from benefit of Maryland proclamation of February 13. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 73.
- MANN, SAMUEL. 1778. He and Cornelius Hetfield prisoners with General Maxwell. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 295.
- MARBOIS, FRANÇOIS DE. 1784-1785. Letters. Chapter A, No. 96.
- . June 18, 1784. Engaged in settling the accounts of Colonel Fleury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 535.
- MARCEY (ship). 1777. Rich, master. Cargo (flour) shipped on account of the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.
- MARINE. 1776-1780. Reports of Committee on Marine. Chapter A, No. 37.
- . 1776-1786. Committee reports on Prisoners' Department, Admiralty, and Agent of Marine. Chapter A, No. 28.
- . 1781-1784. Letters and reports of Robert Morris, Agent of Marine. Chapter A, No. 137.
- MARKHAM, — (Major). 1777. Ordered by Colonel Gist to proceed to Philadelphia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 65.
- MARQUESE, — (Captain, Engineers). Recommended by Ephraim Anderson as deserving notice. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 19.
- MARQUIS LA FAYETTE (ship). 1782. Captain Gallathieu, master. From L'Orient, under convoy of the frigate *Alliance*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 307.

- MARRINER, CONSTANTINE (Corporal). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- MARRINER, JAMES (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- MARSDEN & DANDRIDGE. 1777. Flour bought of them. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.
- MARSHALL, THOS. (Colonel). Fort Miller, July 16, 1777. Memorial signed by him and others requesting a new assignment on account of inability to understand General de Roche Fermoy's orders. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 137.
- MARTAIN, WILLM. (First Lieutenant). July 17, 1776. Third Battalion of Yorkers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 49.
- MARTIN, JOS. (Virginia Agent of Indian Affairs). Long Island, September 20, 1781. To Colonel Arthur Campbell. Concerning Indian affairs in the Southern States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 59.
- MARTIN, WM. (Captain Lieutenant). Fort Pitt, August 19, 1781. Letter to Colonel Brodhead signed by him and other officers declining to serve under him until cleared of the charges pending against him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 201.
- MARY AND ELIZABETH (ship). Philadelphia, July 6, 1779. Benjamin Weeks, master. Manifest of cargo on board for Martinique. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, pages 269 and 270.
- MARYLAND. 1775-1789. State papers. Chapter A, No. 70.
- . 1775-1786. Acts of Maryland and Rhode Island. Chapter A, No. 75.
- MASSACHUSETTS. 1775-1787. State papers. Chapter A, No. 60.
- . 1776-1786. Acts of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Chapter A, No. 74.
- MASTER, WILLM. (Colonel Seventy-fourth Foot). Cowley, May 13, 1767. Testimonial as to conduct and character of A. Fowler. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 241.

MATHER, JAMES. January 10, 1785. Recommended to Congress as doorkeeper. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 441.

MATHEWS, SAMP. Pittsburgh, March 27, 1778. Certificate of the commissioner for the western department clearing Colonel George Morgan from charges of infidelity in his public trust as Agent for Indian Affairs. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 433.

———. Pittsburgh, April 27, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Report of Mathews and George Clymer, commissioners at Fort Pitt, respecting Indian affairs in the vicinity; measures taken for protecting the frontiers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 155.

MATLACK, T. (Secretary). Philadelphia, January 28, 1779. Extract from the minutes of the Council informing David Franks, late Commissary of British Prisoners, that he must obtain the approbation of Congress before the Council grants a pass to his clerk to go to New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 247.

MATTHEWS, GEORGE (Colonel Third Virginia Regiment). February 18, 1781. Prisoner on parole; joins in the protest of the Board of Arrangement of the Virginia line against the return of General Weedon into the service. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 367.

MAULTON, ——— (Lieutenant-Colonel). 1777. American officer on parole, from New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 125.

MAURRY, ———. 1778. Resignation as captain in Colonel Charles Harrison's regiment of artillery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 167.

MAXWELL, JOSIAH (Lieutenant). 1778. Address to Colonel Samuel Elbert signed by the officers of the Third Georgia Battalion as to grievances, and begging his interference in their behalf; men not paid in Continental currency, as promised. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 303.

MAXWELL, ——— (Captain). January 31, 1777. Appointed to superintend the building of Continental vessels in Virginia; victualing his workmen. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 53.

MAXWELL, — (Brigadier-General). 1778. Deposition of William Barnet, of Elizabethtown, concerning the conduct of Maxwell when shown a writ of habeas corpus for the removal of certain prisoners. (Deposition mutilated.) Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 291.

MEANLY, JOHN (Lieutenant). 1778. Address to Colonel Samuel Elbert signed by the officers of the Third Georgia Battalion as to grievances, and begging his interference in their behalf; men not paid in Continental currency, as promised. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 303.

MEASAM, GEO. (Commissary-General of Clothing). Fish Kill, June 20, 1778. "A General Return of Cloathing wanted." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 149.

MEASE, JAMES (Clothier-General). Philadelphia, August 1, 1778. To Committee of Congress. Major Peter Hughes appointed assistant in the clothing department at Fish Kill; acted in that capacity till the arrival of Mr. Measam; incloses copies of letters from Otis & Andrews on the subject of clothing the Continental troops, invoice of particular supplies, regimental receipts, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 155.

———. Philadelphia, August 13, 1778. To William Duer. Letter inclosing estimate of garments supposed to have been made of broadcloth delivered by Otis & Andrews to eight Connecticut regiments. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, pages 163 and 165.

MEHELM, JOHN (Deputy Commissary-General of Hides). 1779. The Commissary-General of Hides testifies to his efficiency. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 315.

MEIGGS, — (Major). 1775. Present at the storming of Quebec. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 21.

MEIGS, R. J. (Colonel). January 30, 1778. Invoice of "Cloathing Merchandize," signed by Major Jehoshaphat Starr in behalf of Colonel Meigs. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 127.

MELVIN, GEORGE. 1780. Part owner of the sloop *Sally*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 505.

MEMORIALS. 1775-1788. Addressed to Congress. Chapter A, No. 41.

———. 1780-1785. Inhabitants of Illinois, Kaskaskias, and Kentucky. Chapter A, No. 48.

———. May 18, 1782. Clerks of accounts (Treasury), for augmentation of salary. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 115.

———. 1787. Messrs. Topham, Boss and Newman, as to losses in Trinidad and Tobago of the brigantine *Peggy* and sloop *Sally*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 343.

MEN of war. 1777. Departure from Chesapeake Bay. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 59.

“MENONISTS.” 1784. Desire to form a community at the mouth of the Ohio River; conditions submitted by the sect. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, pages 69, 73, and 77.

MERCER, HUGH (Brigadier-General). 1776. Letters. Chapter A, No. 159.

MERCIER, JOHN D. April 13, 1780. Report of John D. Mercier and William Govett, Commissioners of the Chamber of Accounts, on Atlee's claim. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 357.

MIAMS, B. W. (Junior Surgeon). 1779. Petition signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 131.

MIFFLIN, JONATHAN. War Office, January 31, 1778. General Gates's instructions to him and others, appointed superintendents to purchase flour, wheat, and articles necessary for the better supply of the Army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 263.

———. Reading, February 11, 1778. To General Gates. Joint letter from him, Robert Lettis Hooper jr., and Nathaniel Faulconer acknowledging letter inclosing their appointment and directions from the Board of War; have formed instructions for millers in their districts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 275.

———. Reading, February 14, 1778. To General Washington. Joint letter signed by him, Robert Lettis Hooper, jr., and Nathaniel Falconer inclosing instructions from the Board of War appointing them superintendents for forming provision magazines in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 259.

- MIFFLIN, S. Antigua, April 16, 1776. The third division of transports to leave Antigua shortly under convoy of an East India ship. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 39.
- MIFFLIN, THOMAS (Colonel, Quartermaster-General). 1776. Letter from W. Finnie, Deputy Quartermaster Southern Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 35.
- (General). 1776-1780. Letters. Chapter A, No. 161.
- (President of Congress). 1783-1784. Letter books. Chapter A, No. 16.
- MILES, — (Colonel). 1777. American officer on parole, from New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 125.
- MILITARY Academy. 1783. Plan for its establishment by Captain Lewis Garanger. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 450.
- MILITIA. 1774. Rank of the New York colonels. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 183.
- . Kildare, June 15, 1778. To Nathaniel Scudder (Member of Congress for New Jersey). The militia complain of pay being kept back; efforts of Colonel Samuel Forman to obtain it from the paymaster. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 161.
- MILLER, DAVID (Justice of the Peace). April 7, 1781. In the matter of John Adam (Deputy Commissary of Prisoners); goods and merchandise, etc., held by him unlawfully; tried therefor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 145.
- MILLER, ELISHA (Captain). August 31, 1778. Signs a representation by the officers of the Second Georgia Battalion (Continental) as to grievances; begs interference in their behalf. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 295.
- MILLER, — (Captain). August 29, 1778. Member of a court on complaint of Lieutenant Wilson, of the Second Georgia Battalion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 299.
- MILLERS. Reading, January 11, 1778. Blank form of instructions for those authorized by the superintendents to "form Magazines of Provisions." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 271.

———. 1778. Rules adopted by the superintendents “to form Magazines of Provisions.” Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 267.

MILLIGAN, ——— (Comptroller of Accounts). 1784. Objections to items in accounts of John Hopkins. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 351.

———. 1785. Closing of accounts of Holker, as “agent on behalf of the King’s Navy in America, which may still remain unsettled.” Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 371.

MILLS, JONO. (Ensign Seventh Virginia Regiment). Fort Pitt, August 19, 1781. Letter to Colonel Brodhead signed by him and others declining to serve in his regiment pending charges against him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 201.

MINT (The). September 20, 1786. Report of Samuel Osgood and Arthur Lee on an ordinance for the establishment of a mint. Chapter A, No. 59, volume 3, page 433.

MIRABEAU, COUNT DE. November 9, 1789. (Print, in French.) Motion in the National Assembly to petition the King to appoint special commissioners to the United States to make application for a reimbursement in wheat and flour of the advances due to France. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 633.

MITCHELL, ALEX. (Captain). 1781. Commandant of the garrison at Wyoming; conveys letter from Rev. Jacob Johnson to Congress, asking to be made chaplain at that post. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 269.

MITCHELL, JOHN (Lieutenant). 1778. Address to Colonel Samuel Elbert signed by the officers of the Third Georgia Battalion as to grievances, and begging his interference in their behalf; men not paid in Continental currency, as promised. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 303.

MITCHELL, JOHN (Colonel, Deputy Quartermaster-General). 1780. Information in regard to boats and navigability of Susquehanna River furnished by Cornelius Cox. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 449.

MITCHELL, ———. 1787. Appointed one of the Delegates to Congress from Delaware. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 637.

- MOLITOR, CHRISTIAN DE. New York, May 18, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Joint letter from him, late captain of the Anspach troops, and George Sutteiuss, late captain in the Hessian service, asking pecuniary assistance. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 479.
- MONTAGUE, — (Captain). 1776. Severity of the treatment shown by him to Captain Francis Proctor, a prisoner. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 93.
- MONTEE, FRANCIS (Lieutenant). November 20, 1775. Date of original commission in Colonel James Livingston's regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 325.
- MONTGOMERY, — (Brigadier-General). 1775. Colonel James Livingston received orders from him November 20 to raise a regiment of Canadians and proceed speedily to Quebec. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 321.
- . 1775. Commanding the Continental forces near St. Johns. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 3.
- MOORE, HENRY (Lieutenant, South Carolina). 1782. Protest against the order of the Board of War forbidding anyone not on actual duty to receive wood; signed by various officers, chiefly from South Carolina. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 507.
- MOORE, — (General). 1776. A desire, expressed in conversation with the agent at Cross Creek, immediately to form magazines in Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 431.
- MORGAN, GEORGE (Deputy Commissary-General of Purchases, Western Department). 1778. Has appointed Archd. Irwin Assistant Commissary. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 69.
- MORGAN, — (Colonel). 1778. D. Ziseberger writes, inclosing message of Captain White Eye, as to affairs in the Indian country. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 235.
- MORRIS, GOVR. 1779. A scheme to seize his person and others in Philadelphia by an armed force headed by Colonel Bull and Mr. Peale, of the committee of that city. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 271.

- MORRIS, ROBERT. August 29, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Incloses letter from Captain Hills. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 517.
- MORRIS, WILLIAM. 1786. Thomas Lawrence informs Congress, in Mr. Morris's absence, of the discovery of one of the certificates mentioned in Mr. Morris's memorial. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 731.
- MORRIS, — (General). 1783. His memorial inclosed to Congress by T. Lawrence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 547.
- MORTON & HORNER (Printers). October 3, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Have rendered an erroneous account, but now inclose rectified one, for forty subscriptions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 431.
- MOSELEY, BENJAMIN (Second Lieutenant). 1779. Recommended to General Knox to fill vacancy in Colonel Harrison's battalion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 515.
- MOTT, — (Captain). 1775. Commanding the guard of the prisoners taken at Chamblee and St. Johns. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 39.
- NABBY (brig). 1777. Knolton, master. Cargo (flour) shipped on account of the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.
- NANCY (brigantine). 1775. The property of Joshua Winslow, of Boston. Thomas Davis, master. The Committee of Correspondence and Inspection for Norwich direct that the advice of Congress be asked as to her further disposition. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 43.
- NANCY (snow). 1778. Foster, captain. Cargo (salt) from France consigned to Hughes & Smith; sold to Hawkins & Granberry. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 199.
- NANMOUR, LE CHEVALIER. 1777. Letter of Charlotte Antill to Major Chase sent by Nanmour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 135.
- NASH, CLEMENT (Captain). 1778. Address to Colonel Samuel Elbert, signed by the officers of the Third Georgia Battalion as to grievances, begging his inter-

ference in their behalf; men not paid in Continental currency, as promised. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 303.

NAUSSIGGAR, — (Colonel). 1777. American officer on parole, from New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 125.

NAVY. 1776-1778. List of officers. Chapter A, No. 37, page 473.

NAVY Board, Middle District. Philadelphia, 1780. Application of the officers of the ship *Confederacy* as to accommodation of themselves and the crew till the ship be ready for them again. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 345.

NEPTUNE (schooner). 1777. Wharf, master. Cargo (flour) shipped on account of the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

NESMITH, JNO. February 1, 1781. E. Cornell asks assistance for him to return to New Hampshire. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 6.

NEUTRAL property. Complaints against American privateers for seizure. Chapter A, No. 45, pages 257-397.

NEVILL, JOHN (Colonel Fourth Virginia Regiment). Camp Ramapogh, July 30, 1779. Protest against the enrollment of two Virginia regiments into the Continental line. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 259.

NEVILLE, JOHN (Lieutenant-Colonel). 1777. Letter signed by him and others concerning the destitute condition of the troops. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 61.

NEW CASTLE. 1777. Stores at New Castle. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. 1775-1788. State papers. Chapter A, No. 64.

———. 1776-1784. Reports of committees on New Hampshire grants. Chapter A, No. 40.

———. 1776-1786. Acts of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Chapter A, No. 74.

———. 1777-1788. Reports of committees on State papers. Chapter A, No. 20.

NEW HAVEN. January, 1778. Proceedings of the Convention of Commissioners from several States met at New Haven. Chapter A, No. 33, page 328.

NEW JERSEY. 1775-1786. Acts of New Jersey and Rhode Island. Chapter A, No. 75.

———. 1775-1788. State papers. Chapter A, No. 68.

———. 1777-1788. Reports of committees on State papers. Chapter A, No. 20.

———. January 23, 1781. Mutiny of New Jersey line. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 395.

———. 1785. Two volumes of the acts passed by the Assembly under the old and new constitution and since the Declaration sent to John Jay, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by the Governor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 619.

NEW PROVIDENCE. 1776. Expedition against that place by Esek Hopkins. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 33.

———. 1776. Inventory of stores, etc., taken at Forts Montague and Nassau by Esek Hopkins. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 37.

NEW YORK. 1775-1786. Acts of New York and Rhode Island. Chapter A, No. 75.

———. 1775-1788. State papers. Chapter A, No. 67.

———. March 13, 1776. Second Pennsylvania Battalion ordered to New York City. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 1.

———. November 26, 1776. Victualing of the New York troops. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 33.

———. 1777. Dispute as to rank among the colonels from New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 179.

———. 1777. Edward Antill, prisoner of war in New York City. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 131.

———. November 20, 1782. Copy of a supplementary act to the act entitled "an Act for the further Defence of the frontiers of this State." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 85.

———. 1782. Trial of the murderers of Captain Huddy in New York City. Chapter A, No. 194.

- . May 12, 1783. Evacuation by the British. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 179.
- . 1783. Trial of counterfeiters. Chapter A, No. 52.
- NICHOLAS, G. (Major). July 30, 1777. Signs petition for appointment of Rev. John Hurt as chaplain of Brigadier-General Weedon's brigade. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 199.
- NICHOLAS, — (Captain). 1776. In command of the marines landed at New Providence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 33.
- NICHOLSON, JAMES. (No date.) To officer commanding at Baltimore. Describes position of the enemy's fleet; one hundred and fifty sail in sight; recommends that one company of militia be sent to the fort for the night to protect the town. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 231.
- NICHOLSON, — (Captain). 1789. Through Mr. John Laurance makes application for a position in the New York custom-house. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 787.
- NICOLA, LEWIS (Colonel). 1777-1782. Letters. Chapter A, No. 163.
- NIELL, HENRY (Major). 1777. Bearer of joint a letter from David Hall and others to Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 173.
- NIVERS, —. 1777. List of French officers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 113.
- NODLE Island. 1775. Burning of property. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 10.
- NOIRMONT DE LA NEUVILLE (Major). 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Desires a commission as lieutenant-colonel; also wishes a furlough, which has been approved by General Washington. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 459.
- NORTH CAROLINA. 1775-1788. Acts of North and South Carolina and Georgia. Chapter A, No. 76.
- . 1776-1788. State papers. Chapter A, No. 72.
- . 1781. Captain John Davis (Second North Carolina Battalion) seeks pay for North Carolina officers lately prisoners of war in South Carolina and Georgia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, pages 423 and 431.

NORTH WEST Territory. 1781-1788. Reports of committees on cessions of land and plans for the temporary government of the Western Territory. Chapter A, No. 30.

———. 1787-1788. A record book of the establishment of the government of the North West Territory. Chapter A, No. 176.

———. 1789. Arthur St. Clair presents a “Memorial respecting the Territory of the United States north west of the River Ohio.” Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 415.

NORTON & BEAL. 1778. William Aylett inquires of Hughes & Smith whether he shall pay freight for arms to Norton & Beal. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 211.

NORTON, NATHAN. 1783. Commissioner of Charlestown, head of Chesapeake. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 219.

NOSTRA SIGNORA DA SOLIDADE ST. MIGUEL É ALMAS (vessel). 1783. Decree of the Court of Appeals in the matter of the vessel. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 423.

NOTINGHAM, JACOB (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

NOVA SCOTIA. 1777. Condition of the province after the “unfortunate attempt” of Captain Eddy. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 63.

———. 1779. Movement on the part of certain inhabitants toward independence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 177.

OATHS of allegiance. “An alphabetical list of those who have taken the Oaths of Allegiance and Office agreeably to a resolution of Congress of the 3^d of Feb^y 1778, together with the Several dates of their qualifications, their Offices, & the departments & Corps to which they respectively belong.” Chapter A, No. 184.

OFFICE. “An alphabetical list of those, who have taken the Oaths of Allegiance and Office agreeably to a resolution of Congress of the 3^d of Feb^y 1778, together with the Several dates of their qualifications, their Offices, & the departments & Corps to which they respectively belong.” Chapter A, No. 184.

- OFFICERS, exchange of. Letters and papers. Chapter A, No. 167.
- OGDEN, — (Brigadier Major). 1775. Wounded at the storming of Quebec. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 21.
- OHIO River. 1785. The “rapid settlements” forming on the river make a regular post rider to carry the mails safely from the seat of Congress desirable. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 617.
- OLDHAM, EDMOND (Captain). Hugh Gayron, in a petition for relief, states that he served under Captain Oldham in the Fourth Maryland Regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 470.
- OLIPHANT, — (Dr.). Letter concerning hospital accounts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 539.
- ONEIDA chiefs. 1778. Friendly disposition toward the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 157.
- OOTHOAT, JOHN. 1778. Circular letter from John R. Livingston to certain merchants of New York containing a plan of trade and agreement. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 363.
- ORDINANCES from 1781 to 1788. A record book of the ordinances passed by the Continental Congress, attested by the President and Secretary of Congress. Chapter A, No. 175.
- . 1787-1788. A record book of the establishment of the government of the North West Territory. Chapter A, No. 176.
- ORPHEUS (frigate). 1781. Capture of the *Confederacy* by the *Orpheus* and *Rocbuck*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 371.
- ORR, WILLIAM (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- OSGOOD, SAML. Board of Treasury, July 19, 1788. To T. Hutchins (Geographer of the United States). Letter from him and Walter Livingston stating that his accounts will be considered at once. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 551.
- OSWALD, E. (Captain). 1775. Present at the storming of Quebec. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 21.

OSWEGO. Fort Schuyler, April 1, 1777. Information received of intention of Colonel Butler to take possession of Oswego. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 259.

OTIS & ANDREWS. Boston, March 27, 1778. To James Mease. Arrival of a French ship at New London; the clerk sent to see her, supposing she was upon Continental account; went beyond his orders and purchased irregularly and has drawn on them for \$27,570.73,* etc.; hopes it will be allowed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 135.

———. Boston, July 30, 1778. To Governor Trumbull. Account of goods for the Connecticut regiments; advises of a draft in favor of John Bradford (Marine Agent). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 159.

———. 1778. Draft for \$20,000 given to James Jay by Otis & Andrews, Continental clothiers in Boston. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 171.

OTIS & HENLEY. 1780. Mention made of inclosure of the petition of Otis & Henley. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 27.

OTTO, BODO (Senior Surgeon). 1779. Memorial signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.

——— (Dr.). 1780. Elected physician and surgeon in the Hospital Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 111.

OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL AND ST. ANTHONY (SNOW). 1780. Memorial of John G. Duarti praying for restoration of the vessel and cargo or equivalent in money on behalf of original owners. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 289.

OUTRAGES. 1775-1784. Papers and affidavits relative to the plunderings, burnings, and ravages by the enemy. Chapter A, No. 53.

PAINE, ROB. TREAT. 1775. One of a committee of three appointed to visit the posts in the north; progress of the work on the fortress in the Highlands. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 33.

———. 1777. From Massachusetts; on a committee to discuss certain matters connected with the public welfare. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 211.

- PAINE, THOMAS. 1779-1785. Letters and papers. Chapter A, No. 55.
- PALFREY, WILLIAM (Colonel). 1776-1780. Letters. Chapter A, No. 165.
- PALMER, — (Captain). 1778. Of the schooner *Amity*; will carry dispatches to Commissioners at Paris. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 227.
- PAPLEY, —. August 30, 1779. Master of a trading vessel and British prisoner at Philadelphia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 313.
- PARKER, DANIEL. New York, October 30, 1783. To General Washington. The *Robinhood*, from London, arrived at Boston with news of the signing of the definitive treaty on September 3; Major Upham informs Parker of Sir Guy Carleton's fixing the middle of November for the evacuation of New York, provided transports come from Nova Scotia; two from the West Indies have arrived. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 215.
- PARKER, DANIEL. 1785. A debt contracted by him with the United States; has absconded. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 367.
- PARKER, J. 1787. Proposal concerning the purchase of land signed by him and others. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 579.
- PARKER, RICHARD (Lieutenant-Colonel). July 30, 1777. Signs petition for appointment of Rev. John Hurt as chaplain of Brigadier-General Weedon's brigade. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 199.
- PARKER, WILLIAM. 1780. On landing of the British in South Carolina the Public Treasury and Continental Loan Office removed from Charles Town under the care of William Parker (one of the State Treasurers and Commissioner of the Loan Office). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 254.
- PARKER, — (Captain). November 11, 1778. In company with Lieutenant Pebe at Cherry Valley. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 204.
- PARMELEE, JEREMIAH (Captain). April 1, 1777. Guards Captain-Lieutenant James Furnival, of artillery, sent as a prisoner by Colonel Elmore to General Schuyler. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 259.

PARR, JAS. (Major). (No date.) Recommends Lieutenant John Jenkins, who joined the rifle corps with a detachment from Captain Spaulding's company at Tioga by order of Brigadier-General Hand; acted as guide in the Indian country. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 247.

PARSONS, ALSTON & CO. 1780. Letters. Chapter A, No. 90.

PARSONS, SAMUEL. 1780-1781. Letters. Chapter A, No. 90.

PARSONS, SAMUEL H. (Brigadier-General). 1777-1779. Letters. Chapter A, No. 161.

———. White Plains, July 21. To James Lovel and Titus Horner (Members of Congress). Concerning the supply of clothing for the troops which the commanding officer was authorized by resolve of Congress to furnish; destitute condition of the troops represented to Congress by General Putnam; large purchases made by Major Bigelow (clothier for Connecticut). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 169.

PARTIZAN Legion (Second). 1782. Great necessity for recruiting the Partizan Legion commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lee to its complement. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 143.

PASSPORTS. A record of "passports," or sea letters, granted under the "Old Government," containing applications and evidence for sea letters. Chapter A, No. 130.

———. 1779-1783. Register of passports granted by Congress. Chapter A, No. 177.

PATRIARCH (brigantine). 1778. Penneau, captain. Cargo (salt) consigned to Hughes & Smith. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 199.

PATTON, JOHN. War Office, January 31, 1778. Instructions to Patton, appointed superintendent to purchase flour, wheat, etc., for the better supply of the Army; signed by Horatio Gates (President of the Board of War). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 263.

——— (Colonel). Philadelphia, December 10, 1779. Sums due him for bombshells. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 299.

- PATTY (ship). 1778. Cargo (salt) sold at retail. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 199.
- PAY. 1780. The deficiencies of pay caused by the depreciation of the currency to be made good to the line, and possibly also to the staff. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 333.
- PAYMASTER-GENERAL. 1781-1788. Letters and reports of John Pierce. Chapter A, No. 62.
- PAYNE, BENJAMIN CHARNOCK (Captain). 1779. Alexander Fowler, in a memorial, states that Payne testified as to declaration made to Dr. Franklin's son-in-law by Fowler. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 237.
- PAYNE, THOS. (Lieutenant). August 31, 1778. Signs a representation by the officers of the Second Georgia Battalion (Continental) as to grievances, begging interference in their behalf. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 295.
- PEABODY, NATH. (Colonel). 1777. From New Hampshire; on a committee to discuss certain matters connected with the public welfare. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 211.
- PEABODY, ——. 1780. Associated with Major-General Schuyler in regulating the staff department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 317.
- PEACE establishment. 1783-1784. Papers and letters. Chapter A, No. 38.
- PEALE, CHARLES WILLSON. 1779. He, with Colonel Bull, of the committee of the city of Philadelphia, head a party of persons who attacked Mr. Humphrey's house, where Mr. Langworthy, of Georgia, lodged. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 271.
- . 1779. Joint letter from him and John Bull, two of the Philadelphia committee, denying charges made by Mr. Langworthy. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 337.
- PEARSE, JONATHAN (Lieutenant). July 8, 1776. Resigns his commission in the Third Battalion of Yorkers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 51.
- PEBE, — (Lieutenant). Tryon County, November 11, 1778. Account of the capture of forts at Schoharie. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 204.

- PEERY, WILLIAM (Captain Commandant). Lewes, June 2, 1777. Joint letter from Peery and Henry Fisher inclosing muster roll of the independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 85.
- . 1777. Letter signed by Peery and others as to the disaffected state of New Castle and Kent counties, Delaware. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 173.
- PELL, PHILIP, Jr. (Deputy Judge Advocate). Peekskill, May 17, 1777. To John Laurence (Judge Advocate General). Has been appointed by Brigadier-General McDougall, Deputy Judge Advocate for this department; desires to be informed as to his pay. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 171.
- PELL, ——. 1776. Recommended for promotion by John Jay. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 27.
- PELLOU, ——. York, April 8, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). (In French.) Letter in behalf of Pierre Dutour, stating debt due him from the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 113.
- PELLOUTIER, ——. (Prussian Consul at Nantes). Nantes, November 22, 1777. To Congress. Offers a frigate, arms, and equipments for the use of the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 463.
- PENN, WILLM. (late Wylapacheechon). Salem, January 13, 1781. To Colonel Brodhead. Address of Penn and the councillors of Coochocking. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 85.
- PENNEAU, ——. (Captain). 1778. The brigantine *Patriarch*, loaded with salt from France; consigned to Hughes & Smith. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 199.
- PENNSYLVANIA. 1775-1786. Acts. Chapter A, No. 75.
- . 1775-1791. State papers. Chapter A, No. 69.
- . 1776. Lord Stirling's order relative to the Second Battalion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 1.
- . 1777. Account by Major Adam Hubley, jr., of an engagement near Monmouth, retreat from Trenton, and result at Princeton. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 119.
- . 1777-1788. State papers. Chapter A, No. 20.

- . September 8, 1778. Captain Lieutenant George Cottnam asks leave to resign his commission in the First Regiment of Artillery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 208.
- . 1780-1785. Papers relative to claims to territory. Chapter A, No. 77.
- . January 23, 1781. Mutiny of the Pennsylvania line. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 395.
- PENROSE, — (Colonel). 1777. Commanding the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 119.
- PENSACOLA. June 1, 1777. Forces at Pensacola; defenses in weak condition; Colonel Stell, commanding officer, prefers to fight his men in the field to cooping them up in so bad a fortification; present strength of garrison 850 men, 60 in hospital; garrison at Mobile a captain and 45 men; fifty-eight pieces of cannon, seven mortars and howitzers at Pensacola; Indian congress at Mobile; 2,500 men, women, and children will remain neutral in present war; they are required to prevent Americans from marching through their country; John Stuart, Superintendent, tells them if the Americans gain a footing there they will lose everything; there seems little fear of hostility against the Americans; war with France and Spain probable; Lord George Germaine writes Governor Chester to use all means to keep Pensacola; Governor Chester applies for war vessels; Tate, Indian commissary, informs Governor Chester that 4,000 men of Georgia and the two Carolinas were on their way to attack St. Augustine; intends to meet them at Savannah; wishes Indians sent to his aid; Tate can not spare one; has neither provisions, arms, nor clothing. Must make his escape from the Indian country. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 125.
- . 1777. Anonymous account of forces. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 121.
- PENSIONS. March 18, 1777. John Lucas elected Commissary of Pensions by the Massachusetts Assembly. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 311, and volume 14, pages 215 and 221.
- PERKINS, JNO. 1777. Master of the sloop *Britannia*, from the Potomac, loaded with flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

PERKINS, JS. 1777. Master of the *Litchfield*, loaded with flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

PERRY, NATHNL. (Lieutenant). 1778. Address to Colonel Samuel Elbert signed by the officers of the Third Georgia Battalion as to grievances, begging interference in their behalf; men not paid in Continental currency, as promised. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 303.

PETERS, RICHARD. December 28, 1779. To Colonel D. Brodhead. Extract from a letter from the Board of War giving Brodhead, as commanding officer, the right to regulate the range of the garrison; is answerable for the defense of the post; has a right to remove obstructions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 193.

PETERSBURGH. 1777. Stores. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

PETITIONS. 1775-1789. Petitions to Congress. Chapter A, No. 42.

———. Lancaster, October 19, 1780. Burgesses and inhabitants of Lancaster undertake care of powder magazine and stores, which they fear will be destroyed unless guarded. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, pages 387 and 391.

———. August 21, 1789. The public creditors who are citizens of Pennsylvania. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 403.

PETTIGREW, JAS. (Ensign). 1779. Member of a court-martial on Patrick Roach. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 389.

PETTIT, CHARLES (Assistant Quartermaster-General). Philadelphia, July 3, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Joint letter from him and John Cox; evils arising in the Quartermaster's Department from the depreciation of money; radical measures should be taken; suggestion of plans for relief. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 359.

———. October 25, 1779. Concerning affairs in the Quartermaster's Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 291.

PEYTON, ——— (Colonel). 1777. Flour bought of him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

QUARTERMASTER'S Department. 1777-1784. Letters and papers. Chapter A, No. 192.

———. 1777-1785. Reports of committees. Chapter A, No. 22.

———. 1779-1780. Papers. Chapter A, No. 173.

———. 1780. Reports of committee on arrangement of Quartermaster's Department. Chapter A, No. 39.

RAGSDALE, DRURY. 1778. Captain in Colonel Charles Harrison's regiment of artillery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 167.

RAMSAY, WM. Alexandria, May 28, 1778. Certificate from him and Joseph Watson, magistrates, attached to Major George Slaughter's affidavit as to his trouble with Colonel Barbour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 194.

RAMSEY, WM. January 30 and May 18, 1782. Joint letters signed by him and others of the Treasury Department requesting an increase of salary. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, pages 79 and 115.

RANDOLPH (frigate). 1777. R. H. Lee hopes that the churches will furnish their bells to make cannon for the frigate. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 158.

———. 1777. Nicholas Biddle, commander. Prizes. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, pages 116 and 127, and volume 2, pages 237, 241, and 245.

RANDOLPH, NATHL. (Captain). 1779. Prisoner in New York; desires an exchange. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 401.

RANDOLPH, — (Lieutenant). 1778. Waits on Congress to receive instructions as to procuring horses, money for recruiting, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 225.

RANK. 1775. New York officers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 183.

———. 1777. Dispute between the New York colonels. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 179.

———. 1779. A board of general officers appointed by the Commander in Chief to settle the rank of field officers of artillery; dissatisfaction of Colonel Lamb at Colonel Crane's promotion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 285.

- . 1780. Captain Allen McLane, commanding the infantry of Lee's Legion, claims rank. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 355.
- . 1780. Colonel James Livingston lays before the committee of Congress the "peculiar situation" of the officers of his regiment (First Canadian) as to rank and promotion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 321.
- RANNEY, STEPHEN. 1779. Memorial signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.
- RAPALJE, GARRET. 1778. Deposition as to conduct of General Maxwell. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 293.
- RAWDON, LORD (Adjutant-General British Army). Elizabeth Town, January 10, 1779. "Memorandum extracted from instructions given Mr. Loring;" answer of Colonel Beatty. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 269.
- READ, ARCHBID. (Lieutenant Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment). Fort Pitt, August 19, 1781. Letter to Colonel Brodhead signed by him and other officers declining to serve under him until cleared of the charges pending against him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 201.
- READ, JAMES. War Office, January 31, 1778. Appointed superintendent to purchase flour, wheat, etc., for the better supply of the Army; instructions signed by Horatio Gates (President of the Board of War). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 263.
- READ, JAMES. Navy Board, Middle District, Philadelphia, June 5, 1780. To the Board of Admiralty. Application of the officers of the ship *Confederacy* (ready to "heave down") as to their and the crew's accommodations till the ship be ready; signed also by J. Wharton and Will. Winder. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 345.
- READ, THOMAS. Philadelphia, September 24, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Joint letter signed by him and John Barry transmitting a memorial from naval officers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 493.

READ, WILLIAM. 1779. Memorial signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.

REED, JOS. (President of Pennsylvania). Philadelphia, July 13, 1779. Certificate showing that Lieutenant Broadhead, as soon as exchanged, signified his intention of reëntering the service as soon as opportunity offered. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 347.

REEGER, JACOB. Easton, October 28, 1784. Deposition as to loss of papers and vouchers necessary to the settlement of the accounts of J. B. Cutting. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 263.

REGISTER'S Office. 1781-1783. Accounts. Chapter A, No. 142.

REID, — (Major). West Point, December 29, 1780. General Hazen informs Charles Thomson of the arrest and trial of Major Reid, of his regiment; requests certified copies of Reid's petition. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 113.

REMONSTRANCES. 1778-1788. To Congress. Chapter A, No. 43.

REMSEN, H., JR. June 27, 1787. To the Deputy Secretary of Congress (Major Alden). Has taken from the file of Mr. Lee's letters one of October 17, 1780, announcing his arrival at Philadelphia, and one of December 7, 1780, describing affairs of the United States in Europe; these should be entered with his letters, as they relate to and complete his mission; returns the others. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 737.

REMSEN, — (Colonel). Morristown, July 13, 1780. Port wine furnished. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 493.

REPORTS. 1778-1786. Miscellaneous and postponed. Chapter A, No. 31.

———. 1785-1788. Secretary of Congress. Chapter A, No. 180.

RESOLVES. 1775-1780. Abridged, from 1777 to 1780, with a detached list from 1775 to 1776. Chapter A, No. 178.

———. 1785-1786. Book of the Office of Foreign Affairs. Chapter A, No. 123.

———. 1785-1790. Book of the Office of Foreign Affairs. Chapter A, No. 122.

REVENUES. April 18, 1781, to October 1, 1786. Book of estimates. Chapter A, No. 12.

———. 1783-1787. Estimates. Chapter A, No. 141.

RHODE ISLAND. 1775-1788. State papers. Chapter A, No. 64.

———. 1775-1786. Acts. Chapter A, No. 75.

RICE, PATRICK. Philadelphia, January 29, 1779. A pass desired for him to go to New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 243.

RICH, ——. 1777. Master of the *Marcey*, loaded with flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

RICHARDS, DAVID (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

RICHARDS, ISAAC (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

RICHARDS, PETER (First Lieutenant on the *Alfred*). 1778. Taken prisoner and sent to Fortune Prison, England. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 355.

RICHARDSON, THOS. New London, May 21, 1776. Joint letter from him and Levi Hollingsworth relative to Commodore Hopkins. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 53.

RICHARDSON, WALKER. 1778. Second Lieutenant in Colonel C. Harrison's regiment of artillery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 167.

RICHARDSON, — (Colonel). 1777. Ordered to join the Maryland militia by Governor Johnstone. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 61.

RICHMOND. 1777. Stores. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

RICORDS, PETER (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

RIDDICK, DEMPSEY. 1788. Guaranties pork furnished Aylett, which the latter condemns. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 184.

RIEDELSEL, — (General). 1779. To go to Chatham from Elizabeth Town with his family. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 455.

RIGGS, —. 1777. Master of the *Industry*, loaded with flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

RISBERG, GUSTAVUS. 1776. Recommended as Assistant Quartermaster-General at Philadelphia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 85.

RISBERG, —. Philadelphia, March, 1781. Deputy Commissary-General of Issues. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 157.

ROACH, DANIEL (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

ROBERTS, DANIEL (Lieutenant-Colonel). Savannah, August 29, 1778. Report of court of inquiry on complaint of Lieutenant Wilson (Second Georgia Battalion); if the grievance (the being paid in depreciated Georgia currency) is not remedied, every officer in the line must resign. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 299.

———. August 31, 1778. Signs a representation by the officers of the Second Georgia Battalion (Continental) as to grievances, begging interference in their behalf. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 295.

ROBERTSON, JAMES (Lieutenant-General, British Army). New York, November 29, 1780. To Brigadier-General Irvine and Colonels Mathews and Ely. Joint letter from him, W. Phillips (Major-General), S. Birch, (Brigadier-General and Commandant), and Andrew Elliot (Superintendent-General), replying to letter in behalf of prisoners of war on Long Island; incloses "Restrictions and Regulations" of Sir Henry Clinton under which certain articles of American produce are to be admitted to New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 203.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM. 1777. Contract signed by him and others. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 37.

ROBESON, WILLIAM (Captain). Nantes, January 22, 1782. To Captain John Barry (?). A passenger on board the *Marquis La Fayette*, from South Carolina; fell in with the Jamaica fleet; surrendered after three hours' hard fighting; ship reduced to a hulk; the *Suffolk* towed it thirteen days. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, pages 311 and 333.

- ROBESON, — (Captain). 1779. In the South Carolina service; president of court of inquiry into Captain Landais's conduct. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 167.
- ROBICHEAUX, JAMES (Captain). June 10, 1776. Date of original commission in Colonel James Livingston's regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 525.
- ROBINSON, ALEXANDER. 1777. Part owner of the sloop *Fortune*, of New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 145.
- ROBINSON, THOS. (Major Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment). 1777. Letter signed by him and others recommending Dr. Jones to be brigade chaplain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 51.
- ROBINSON, —. Disagreement between him and Colonel Aylett (Deputy Commissary-General) about a quantity of salt. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 203.
- ROBISON, ISAAH (Captain). 1776. Letter sent in his care to John Hancock. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 53.
- ROCHE, MATT. (Adjutant). August 31, 1778. Signs a representation by the officers of the Second Georgia Battalion (Continental) as to grievances, begging interference in their behalf. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 295.
- ROCHFONTAINE, — (Major). 1783. Has been promoted over the head of Captain l'Enfant, by recommendation of General Duportail. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 535.
- RODNEY, — (Admiral). 1780. Reported naval engagement between him and Count de Ginhen. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 318.
- ROEBUCK (frigate). 1781. Capture of the *Confederacy* by the *Rochuck* and the *Orpheus*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 371.
- ROGERS, DANL. DENISON. October 22, 1778. Bill of exchange found among the effects of Major Samuel Clarke, deceased. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 445.
- ROMAN, —. 1775. In charge of the work on the fortress in the Highlands. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 33.

ROMANET, ——. 1777. List of French officers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 113.

ROSE, DUNCAN. Williamsburg, June 10, 1778. To Joseph Hews (Member of Congress). Disagreement between Colonel Aylett (Deputy Commissary-General), Captain Wells Cowper, and Mr. Robinson about pork and salt; in general pays no attention to abuse of men in public office; mentioned to Colonel B. Harrison, jr., the general censure of Aylett; on his return inquired of Aylett how he and Cowper had settled the dispute and was informed that arbitrators had docked Cowper's account £6,000; on learning that Hews and Smith were concerned in the pork matter, could account for the large sums Aylett is said to keep in his hands; no doubt thought himself justified in so doing; he (Rose) thought it his duty to inform Aylett of what Hews had said against him, in order to give him a chance to clear his character. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 203.

ROWAN, AARON (Lieutenant). July 8, 1776. Reasons for his resignation. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 51.

RUDOLP, TOBIAS. 1777. Account of provisions on board three vessels consigned to Rudolp. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 85.

RUMSEY, JAMES. 1787. Pamphlets concerning the invention of his steamboat. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, pages 583 and 619.

RUSH, RICHARD (Dr.). 1776. Certificate concerning John Connolly's health. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 29.

RUSSELL, W. (Colonel Fifth Virginia Regiment). Camp Ramepogh, July 30, 1779. Protest against the consolidation of two Virginia regiments into the Continental line. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 259.

———. February 18, 1781. Resolution in regard to General Weedon signed by him as prisoner on parole. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 367.

ST. AUGUSTINE. 1777. Governor Chester informed that an attack is to be made by 4,000 men from Georgia and the two Carolinas. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 125.

ST. CLAIR, ARTHUR (General). 1776-1783. Letters. Chapter A, No. 161.

———. July 25, 1777. Evacuation of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence ordered by him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, pages 107 and 110.

———. (President of Congress). 1787. Letter book. Chapter A, No. 16.

———. (Governor). August, 1789. Memorial respecting the Territory of the United States North West of the River Ohio. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 415.

SAINT JEAN, CHEVALIER DE. 1789. His letter inclosed to the President by John Skey Eustace. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 445.

ST. JOHNS. 1775. The taking of this place desired, to protect the inhabitants on the St. Lawrence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 3.

———. 1776. Fifteen hundred men at St. Johns. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 5.

ST. JOHNS River. 1777. Its nearness to the St. Lawrence and Quebec makes it probable an attempt will be made shortly by the enemy to secure it. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 63.

ST. PEIRS, JOHN. 1778. Joint letter from the officers of the British ship *Mermaid*, prisoners of war, requesting a renewal of parole. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 313.

SALLY (schooner). Lewis, master. Cargo (flour) shipped on account of the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

SALLY (sloop). 1787. List of papers relating to the seizure at Tobago received from the Governor of Rhode Island. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, pages 339, 347, and 351.

SAPPERS and Miners. February 8, 1784. Jon. Laurence's claim for commutation as captain; was forced to resign on account of ill health; letters in his favor inclosed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, pages 555, 559, and 563.

SARAH (ship). 1777. Trask, master. Cargo (flour) shipped on account of the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

SARATOGA. 1781. Continental ship of war, John Young commander. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 229.

———. 1781. John Gibson purchased a pipe of wine at the sale of a cargo captured by the *Saratoga*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 319.

SARATOGA Convention. 1776–1780. Letters and papers relating to the Convention troops. Chapter A, No. 57.

SAVAGE, HENRY. 1779. Recommended to General Knox to be second lieutenant in his battalion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 515.

SAVANNAH. 1777. Governor Chester intends meeting the 4,000 men marching on St. Augustine. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 125.

SAWREY, MYLES. Plymouth, June 23, 1782. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Sends duplicates of this package by the “Symmetry Cartel” and Captains Green and Mulineaux; has been employed to convey the committee donations to the prisoners in Mill Prison. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 235.

SAYMOUR, — (Colonel). 1778. Has undertaken an appeal before Congress for Gosinnus Erkelen. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 307.

SCAMMELL, ALEXR. Ticonderoga, June 7, 1777. To Congress. Joint letter signed by him, Nathan Hale, and Joseph Cilley, colonels of New Hampshire regiments, acknowledging the honor of their promotion to the command of battalions; detailed account of the destitute condition of their men; must be supplied with proper clothing or ordered to a “warmer climate, where the covering furnished by nature will be sufficient.” Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 169.

SCHOHARIE. Cherry Valley, November 12, 1778. Forts captured by Indians. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 203.

SCHOOTT, I. (Captain). Garrison Wyoming, 1781. Conveys a letter from Rev. Jacob Johnson to Congress asking to be made chaplain at that post. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 265.

SCHREIBER, JACOB (Captain Engineers). 1782. Protest against the order from the Board of War forbidding any one not on actual duty to receive wood; signed by various officers, chiefly from South Carolina. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 507.

SCHUYLER, PHILIP (General). 1775-1785. Letters. Chapter A, No. 153.

———. 1777. Papers read by General Schuyler in his defense before the committee appointed at his request. Chapter A, No. 63.

———. 1780. Chairman of Committee of Congress at Morristown. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 351.

———. 1780. He, with Mr. Peabody, appointed to regulate the staff department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 317.

———. 1780. Letter from Colonel Kosciuszko to General Schuyler (in Congress) as to clothing the corps of engineers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 557.

———. Transcript of letters. Chapter A, No. 170.

SCHWEIGHAUSER, ——. 1786. R. H. Lee incloses Mr. Schweighauser's papers to Congress; in his opinion the demand is just. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 723.

SCOTT, MOSES (Dr.). 1778. Commission as senior physician and surgeon of the general hospital in the middle district. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 57.

———. 1779. Memorial signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.

———. General Hospital, December 6, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Resigns his commission; the late hospital plan makes it impossible to serve longer with credit; wishes to know why a distinction should be drawn between medical gentlemen and those of the line; has confidence Congress will do justice as to past service; commission inclosed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 53.

———. 1781. Vacancy caused by his resignation filled. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 37.

- SCOTT, WILLIAM (Captain). 1778. Address to Colonel Samuel Elbert signed by the officers of the Third Georgia Battalion as to grievances, begging his interference in their behalf; men not paid in Continental currency, as promised. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 303.
- SCUDDER, NATHANIEL. June 15, 1778. Member of Congress for the State of New Jersey. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 161.
- SEA letters. A record of "passports," or sea letters, granted under the "Old Government," containing applications and evidence for sea letters. Chapter A, No. 130.
- SEAL of the United States. Devices for a great seal for the United States in Congress assembled. Chapter A, No. 23, pages 117, 125, 127, 133, 135, and 179.
- . September 16, 1782. An impression in the letters to Washington. Chapter B, No. 98, page 181.
- SEARGENT, WILLIAM (Captain). 1778. Master of the sloop *Virginia*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 211.
- SEARJENT, ——. 1777. Master of the brig *King of Prussia*, loaded with flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.
- SEARS & SMITH. 1785. Make representations to Congress of the untrustworthiness of Mr. R. Soderstrom; take action against him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 599 and 609.
- SEAT of Government. 1783. Germantown suggested as suitable. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 505.
- SECRETARY at War. 1785. General Knox appointed to the office; accepts with thanks. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 591.
- SELBY, JOHN (Justice of Worcester County). 1777. Copy of a certificate as to bills passed by Dorman Loffland (sheriff), being, in the opinion of sundry persons, counterfeit. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 181.
- SELLES, ——. June 19, 1779. Statement concerning the arrest of Francis Fleury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, pages 261 and 263.

SELLEW, ——. 1777. Master of the brig *Defiance*, loaded with flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

SERAPIS. August 8, 1787. John Paul Jones requests the President of Congress (Arthur St. Clair) to send him copies of the reports by the Board of Admiralty respecting his services. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 410.

SERGEANT, JONA. D. 1777. To Colonel Gunning Bedford. Does not recollect speaking of Bedford except possibly in Congress, and for his conduct there is answerable only to that body and his constituents. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 197.

SEVERN (ship). 1777. James Henderson, master. Taken by the frigate *Randolph*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 127.

SEYMOUR, SINCLAIR. 1776. Master of the *Cabot*; killed at New Providence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 33.

SHANNON, THEOPHILUS. October 16, 1784. Deposition as to loss of papers and vouchers, etc., necessary to the settlement of the accounts of J. B. Cutting. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 265.

SHAW, JOHN. 1776. Assistant Quartermaster-General at Trenton. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 85.

SHAW, S. (Aid-de-Camp). 1780. Attests copies of letters from General Knox to J. J. Faesh and from Faesh to General Knox concerning the making of ammunition. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 567.

SHEE, JOHN. April 19, 1776. To the Committee of Application. Writes at the request of Mr. Weaver, who wishes to obtain a vacant ensigncy in the Third Pennsylvania Battalion; has served as a volunteer. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 37.

———. Philadelphia, July 14, 1779. Certificate, in compliance with the wish of Lieutenant Broadhead, as to a captaincy vacant in the Third Pennsylvania on or about September 16, 1776. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 345.

SHEFTALL, MORDECAI. September 5, 1778. Recommended as Deputy Commissary-General of Issues in Georgia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 291.

- . 1778. Recommended and temporarily appointed as Deputy Commissary-General of Issues for Georgia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 113.
- SHERARD, — (Colonel.) 1778. Jonathan King, of his regiment, certifies as to General Learned's ill health. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 207.
- SHERMAN, J. January 30, 1785. Petition signed by him and others, agents appointed for the settlement of accounts of the Connecticut line. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 443.
- SHERMAN, ROGER. 1777. Proceedings of the meeting of committees from the New England States and New York at Springfield to discuss certain matters connected with the public welfare. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 211.
- SHERMAN, —. Treasury Office, August 4, 1780. Member of Board of Treasury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 373.
- SHIPPEN, WM., Jr. 1777. Director-general of military hospitals. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 399.
- SILLIMAN, G. SILLECK (General). Long Island, October 23, 1779. To Colonel Beatty. Letter from him and other prisoners on Long Island detailing their wants and sufferings. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 397.
- SILVIA, ANTHONY. 1779. On board the *Diana* (snow), from London; taken by Captain Geddes. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 161.
- SIMMONS, WM. January 30 and May 18, 1782. Joint letters signed by him and other clerks in the Treasury asking for an increase of salary. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, pages 79 and 115.
- SIMMS, CH. (Major). Pittsburgh, February 14, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Joint letter signed by him, Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson, and Lieutenant-Colonel Nevill as to goods purchased by Colonel George Morgan of Messrs. Graverett & Visgar and which are available for the Army; have applied to Colonel Morgan to detain them till the circumstances of the troops are known to Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 61.

SIMONS, ——. 1778. Bearer of a letter to the President of Congress; goes to York Town for instructions as to supplying prisoners of war with provisions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 175.

SITGREAVES, W. Philadelphia., January 16, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Respecting settlement for goods taken by clothier and quartermaster generals. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 233.

SLAUGHTER, GEO. (Major). Alexandria, Va., May 28, 1778. Affidavit: is a commissary for the purchase of provisions for the Continental service; engaged 8,000 pounds of bacon in Culpepper County; paid for a part: could have purchased more had he had the money; was prevented several times from purchasing by one Colonel Barbour, who said he was under orders from the Governor and Council to purchase and also to seize all provisions from all Continental commissaries; sent wagons and took part of the bacon purchased by him (Slaughter). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 193.

SMALLWOOD, WILLIAM (General). 1777. His brigade engaged in the expedition against Staten Island. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 117.

———. Camp Brunswick, July 6, 1778. Certificate as to Rev. James Francis Armstrong having been chaplain to the Second Maryland Brigade since May 1, 1777; has always discharged his duty to the satisfaction of officers and men; desires his continuance in the office. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 213.

———. 1778-1782. Letters. Chapter A, No. 161.

SMITH, CAMMERON, AND CONNELLY (British prisoners). 1775. Sent from Frederick to Philadelphia; Smith subsequently escaped. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 5.

SMITH, DAVID. 1783. Commissioner of Charlestown, head of Chesapeake. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 219.

SMITH, EBENEZER AUG. 1779. Memorial signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.

- SMITH, JOHN. November 17, 1778. Bill of exchange found among the effects of Major Samuel Clark, deceased. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 445.
- SMITH, WILL. (Senior Surgeon). 1779. Memorial signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.
- SMITH, WM. MOORE. January 1, 1785. Affidavit as to Dr. J. B. Cutting's connection with certain papers, apparently vouchers for medicines, etc., afterwards destroyed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 271.
- SMITH, W. S. 1785-1787. Letters. Chapter A, No. 92.
- SMITH, ——. 1778. Of the firm of Hughes & Smith; cargoes of the *Nancy* and *Patriarch*, from France, consigned to them. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 199.
- . 1778. Of the firm of Hughes & Smith; arms and powder furnished by them to William Aylett (Deputy Commissary-General). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 211.
- . 1778. The firm of Hughes & Smith accused of furnishing bad pork. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 167.
- SMITH, ——. 1781. Commissioner of loans for Pennsylvania. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 15.
- SMITHFIELD. 1778. Stores of provisions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 195.
- SNEAD, SMITH (Major Second Virginia Regiment). February 18, 1781. Resolution in regard to General Weedon signed by him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 367.
- SNOWDEN, AARON (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- SODERSTROM, RICHARD. March 18, 1785. Letter from J. Lowell to Congress correcting Sears & Smith's misrepresentations as to Soderstrom. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 623.
- . Boston, March 19, 1785. To Oliver Smith and B. Hichborn. Denies the representations made to Congress by Sears & Smith or others to his disadvan-

tage, charging him with having obtained his consulship solely to avoid payment of debts; never availed himself of the privilege and voluntarily gave bail. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 609.

———. Boston, March 21, 1785. Statement of the "transaction" between him and Messrs. Sears & Smith. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 607.

———. 1785. Letters concerning his consular appointment and his misunderstanding with Sears & Smith, who assert he procured a public position to avoid settling their account; testimony as to his honor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 599.

———. 1785. Statement as to unjust accusation as to his motives in being made Consul; informed Mr. Hichborn he would not take advantage of his public character, and gave bail. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 605.

SOUTER, — (Captain). (No date.) Evidence in the matter of Captain Landais and the frigate *Alliance*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 467.

SOUTH CAROLINA. 1775-1788. Acts. Chapter A, No. 76.

———. 1776-1788. State papers. Chapter A, No. 72.

———. 1782. Protest against the order from the Board of War forbidding anyone not on actual duty to receive wood; signed by seventeen officers, chiefly from South Carolina. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 507.

SOUTH CAROLINA (frigate). Hanover Square, November 4, 1786. Letter from John Kean giving certain facts and inclosing letters and papers concerning the expedition against the Bahamas and (New) Providence in 1782, in conjunction with the Spanish forces under General Cagigal, which may elucidate the claim of the State of South Carolina for an allowance for the ship; the Prince de Luxembourg is interested; through him the Court of France may be induced to second our Minister. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 625.

———. 1786. The Minister to Spain instructed to endeavor to obtain compensation for the service rendered by her in the expedition against (New) Providence and the Bahamas, in coöperation with the Spanish forces. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 621.

- SPAIGHT, RICHD. DOBBS. April 29, 1784. To David Howell. Abusive letter on the subject of Howell's speech in Congress; challenges him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 311.
- SPAIN. 1777. Stores sent from the Court of Spain requested by the Committee of Safety. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 121.
- . 1785-1789. Negotiations. Chapter A, No. 125.
- . 1785-1790. Negotiations. Chapter A, No. 97.
- SPARKE, ——. 1777. Master of a schooner, loaded with flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.
- SPAULDING, — (Captain). 1779. Lieutenant John Jenkins joined Major Parr's corps of riflemen with a detachment from Spaulding's company at Tioga, by order of Brigadier-General Hand; acted as guide in the Indian country; his conduct perfectly satisfactory; and his services very essential to his country. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 247.
- SPEEDWELL (ship). 1777. Stanniford, master. Cargo (flour) shipped on account of the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.
- SPENCER, JOS. (General). 1777. Letters. Chapter A, No. 161.
- SPOONER, JOHN. Edenton, N. C., February 24, 1779. Receipt for 128 barrels of powder and one trunk of clothes, received from Hewes, Smith & Allen, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel de Cambray. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 319.
- SPOTSWOOD, ALEXR. (Colonel). 1777. Signs recommendation of Rev. John Hurt as chaplain of General Weedon's brigade. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 199.
- SPRINGER, JACOB (Lieutenant Seventh Virginia Regiment). Fort Pitt, August 19, 1781. Letter to Colonel Brodhead signed by him and other officers declining to serve under him until cleared of the charges pending against him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 201.
- SPRINGER, URIAH (Captain Seventh Virginia Regiment). Fort Pitt, August 19, 1781. Letter to Colonel Brodhead signed by him and other officers declining to serve under him until cleared of the charges pending against him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 201.

STACY, — (Colonel). Cherry Valley, November 12, 1778. Jacob Kloch informs General Hand that Colonel Stacy and a number of other officers are missing and a great number of the inhabitants barbarously murdered at Cherry Valley. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 203.

STAFF Department. 1780. Major-General Schuyler and Mr. Peabody appointed to regulate the staff department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 317.

STANBURY, JOSEPH. March 20, 1781. Affidavit as to irregularities in the matter of exchanges conducted by John Adam (Deputy Commissary of Prisoners). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 141.

STANBURY, PETER. 1781. Affidavit as to irregularities in the matter of exchanges conducted by John Adam (Deputy Commissary of Prisoners). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 143.

STANNIFORD, —. 1777. Master of the *Speedwell*, loaded with flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

STAPHOUT, NICH. & JACOB. 1782. Letter signed by them, W. & J. Willink, and De la Lande & Fynje on the subject of the loan from Amsterdam. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 522.

STARK, JOHN. 1778-1781. Letters. Chapter A, No. 162.

STARR, JOHN. Machias, May 18, 1779. To Colonel John Allan (commanding officer at Machias). Official report of affairs in Nova Scotia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, pages 271 and 273.

STARRET, —. 1777. Superintendent of the manufacture of Loan Office paper. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 57.

“STATE Papers.” 1775-1787. Massachusetts. Chapter A, No. 65.

———. 1775-1788. New Hampshire and Rhode Island. Chapter A, No. 64.

———. 1775-1788. New Jersey. Chapter A, No. 68.

———. 1775-1788. New York. Chapter A, No. 67.

———. 1775-1789. Connecticut. Chapter A, No. 66.

———. 1775-1789. Maryland and Delaware. Chapter A, No. 70.

———. 1775-1789. Virginia. Chapter A, No. 71.

———. 1775-1791. Pennsylvania. Chapter A, No. 69.

———. 1776-1788. North and South Carolina. Chapter A, No. 72.

———. 1777-1788. Georgia. Chapter A, No. 73.

STATEN ISLAND. July 23, 1777. Two Hessian regiments left as guard at Staten Island. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 103.

———. 1777. Papers read by General Schuyler in his defense before the committee appointed at his request. Chapter A, No. 63.

———. 1777. Sullivan's expedition. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 117.

STATES. 1776-1786. Conferences and addresses. Chapter A, No. 24.

———. 1777-1785. Reports of committees on papers from the States. Chapter A, No. 20.

———. 1781-1785. Reports of the Committee of the States. Chapter A, No. 32.

———. 1784. Journal of the Committee of the States. Chapter A, No. 10.

———. 1784-1789. Reports of the Treasury Board. Chapter A, No. 139.

STEINMETZ, JOHN. Philadelphia, January 16, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Respecting settlements for goods taken by clothier and quartermaster generals. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 233.

STELL, — (Colonel). 1777. Commanding officer at Pensacola. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 125.

STEPHENSON, JOHN (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

STEPHENSON, WILLIAM (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.



STEBBEN, — (General). 1777-1789. Letters. Chapter A, No. 164.

STEVENS, EDWARD (Colonel). 1777. Signs a petition for the appointment of Rev. John Hurt as chaplain of Brigadier-General Weedon's brigade. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 199.

STEVENS, — (Major). Albany, 1778. James Duane, in a letter to Congress, recites the services of Major Stevens as the commander of a corps of artillery in the northern department, and the objection of himself and officers to be considered a part of Colonel Crane's regiment; Mr. Duane considers him entitled to a separate command. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 187.

STEVENSON, WM. 1778. Second lieutenant in Colonel C. Harrison's regiment of artillery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 167.

STEWART, STEPHEN. West River, September 11, 1778. To the Commercial Committee. Complains of the difficulty of procuring a cable for the *Chase*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 325.

STEWART, ALEX. (Junior Surgeon). 1779. Petition signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 131.

STEWART, CHARLES (Commissary-General of Issues). 1780. Informs Stephen Lowrey of the appointment of General Schuyler and Mr. Peabody to regulate the staff department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 317.

STEWART, JOHN (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

STEWART, W. (Colonel). 1777. Signs a petition for the appointment of Rev. John Hurt as chaplain of Brigadier-General Weedon's brigade. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 199.

STIRLING, LORD (General). 1775-1779. Letters. Chapter A, No. 162.

———. 1776. Orders all companies of the Second Pennsylvania Battalion to New York which have not already embarked for Albany; Lieutenant-Colonel Allen has complied, and anxiously awaits orders from Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 1.

STITH, — (Captain). October 23, 1778. A part of Colonel Baylor's regiment, commanded by Captain Stith, quartered at Trenton; Moore Furman (Deputy Quartermaster-General) represents consequences from lack of forage. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 185.

STOCKLEY, PETER (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

STOCKLEY, PRETTYMAN (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

STODDARD, LUTHER. 1784. Has illegally seized public property in the custody of Joseph Whiting. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 327.

STODDART, JNO. 1778. Joint letter from the officers of the British ship *Mermoid*, prisoners of war, requesting a renewal of parole. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 313.

STODDERT, BENJ. (Captain). 1779. Member of a court-martial which condemned a soldier of Colonel Hartley's regiment to suffer death for desertion; signs a petition praying for his pardon. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 389.

STONE, — (Colonel). 1777. His regiment having been paid through its line officers, Major Forrest requests the same privilege for the Third Maryland Regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 83.

STOREHOUSES (public). 1779. Henry Emanuel Lutterloh offers to build them; long experience in Europe. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 291.

STORER, —. 1777. John Langdon, agent, sends letter respecting the settlement of accounts to Marine Committee by Storer, the express. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 197.

STORES. 1776. Inventory of stores taken out of docks and harbor of Boston. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 26.

———. 1777. Flour stored at Petersburg. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

———. June 22, 1780. The committee of Congress requests their removal from Morristown by Joseph Lewis, quartermaster. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 359.

———. 1784. Returns. Chapter A, No. 143.

STOREY, ———. 1777. Master of the *Endeavour*, loaded with flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

STRADLY, LEVEN (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

STRONG, MATHEW. 1783. Captain of the schooner *Gerard*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 409.

STROTHER, WILLIAM D. (Captain). August 31, 1778. Signs a representation by the officers of the Second Georgia Battalion (Continental) as to grievances and begging interference in their behalf. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 295.

STUART, JOHN (Superintendent). 1777. Warns Indians to prevent the Americans from passing through their country. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 125.

STUBBLEFIELD, GEO. (Major). 1777. Signs a petition for the appointment of Rev. John Hurt as chaplain of Brigadier-General Weedon's brigade. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 199.

SUBSISTENCE. 1782. Officers from South Carolina and Georgia protest against the order issued by the Board of War forbidding any one not on actual duty to receive wood; are thus deprived of a part of their subsistence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 507.

SUFFOLK. 1778. Stores of provisions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 195.

SULLIVAN, JOHN (General). 1776. Letter from E. Antill relative to a tour to collect returns of troops. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 5.

———. 1776-1779. Letters. Chapter A, No. 160.

———. Wilmington, September 4, 1777. To General De Borre. Has applied to General Washington for a court of inquiry; requests silence, therefore, till after that. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 261.

———. Camp near Newport, September 6, 1777. Testimony of J. F. Armstrong as to his conduct during the expedition against Staten Island; division marched August 20 from Hanover; halt near Elizabethtown; embarkation of troops; great attention paid to preservation of good order, silence, etc.; Generals Sullivan and Smallwood crossed in rear of Smallwood's brigade; made the upland of the island; Armstrong detached, with Captain Dickey as guide, to attack Colonel Buskark's regiment of Jersey volunteers at Dutch Church and Decker's Ferry; guide's stupidity the cause of failure; two British regiments retreated to their forts; General Smallwood took their encampment; while burning small vessels, destroying stores, etc., the enemy appeared, evidently intending to surround the right; retreat ordered and General Sullivan requested to join him at once; found General Sullivan near the New Star; had taken Lieutenant-Colonel Barton; General Sullivan ordered troops to march for Cuckoldstown to meet General Smallwood; made the Old Star; Armstrong crossed last, leaving the generals on the island; questions and answers relative to General Sullivan's conduct during the expedition; answers all favorable to him; no fear shown by him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 117.

———. 1777. Major Fleury testifies to his gallant conduct at Brandywine. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 69.

———. 1779. Letters and papers relative to his expedition against the northern Indians. Chapter A, No. 166.

———. Philadelphia, June 30, 1781. Letter in behalf of John Hacket (prisoner in England), midshipman on the *Saratoga*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 229.

SUNBURY County, Nova Scotia. 1777. Distressed state of the inhabitants; they are friends to America; the inhabitants declare their independence of Great Britain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 63.

SURGEONS and physicians. 1780. Extract from the minutes of Congress giving the names of officers elected in the Hospital Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 111.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL. 1780. Robert Erskine. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 342.

SUTHERLAND, NICHOLAS (Lieutenant-Colonel). Cambridge, February 26, 1778. John Weir, Surgeon-General of the British hospital, advises him to at once obtain permission to go to Europe on parole for "his health's sake." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 149.

———. Cambridge, March 4, 1778. Requests General Heath's permission to go to England on parole for "his health's sake." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 153.

———. Cambridge, April 11, 1778. To Congress. Reiterates request for permission to return to England on parole; incloses physician's certificate. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 161.

SUTHERLAND, ———. 1776. Agent of William Kennon at Cross Creek. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 431.

SWEERS, CORNS. 1777. Will act as Commissary-General of Military Stores during the absence of Colonel Flower. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 91.

———. August 5, 1778. Causes arrest of Colonel Flower; charges of malconduct in office. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 171.

——— (Deputy Commissary Military Stores). 1778. List of articles found in his possession sent to Board of War. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 99.

SWENEY, ISAAC (Lieutenant). 1779. Member of a court-martial which condemned a soldier of Colonel Hartley's regiment to suffer death for desertion; signs a petition praying for his pardon. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 389.

SWIFT, HERMAN (Colonel). January 27, 1778. Receipt for clothing materials furnished by Joseph Trumbull. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 121.

SYME, ——— (Colonel). 1777. Flour bought of him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

TAM, JOHN (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

TATE, ——— (Indian Commissioner). 1777. Informs Governor Chester that 4,000 men of Georgia and the two Carolinas are on their way to attack St. Augustine. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 125.

- TAYLOR, ——. 1777. Master of the schooner *Eliza*, loaded with flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.
- TAYLOR, ——. 1777. Master of a schooner loaded with provisions for the Head of Elk. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 98.
- TELFAIR, ——. 1780. Member of the Board of Treasury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 373.
- TEMPLE, J. 1785-1789. Letters. Chapter A, No. 92.
- TENNILL, FRAS. (Lieutenant). August 31, 1778. Signs a representation by the officers of the Second Georgia Battalion (Continental) as to grievances, begging interference in their behalf; men not paid in Continental currency, as promised. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 295.
- TERRITORIES. 1781-1788. Reports of committees on cessions of land and plans for the temporary government of the Western Territory. Chapter A, No. 30.
- . 1787-1788. A record book of the establishment of the government of the North West Territory. Chapter A, No. 176.
- . 1789. Arthur St. Clair presents a "Memorial respecting the Territory of the United States north west of the River Ohio." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 415.
- TERRITORY. 1782-1785. Papers relative to claims by Pennsylvania and Connecticut. Chapter A, No. 77.
- TESTER, DANIEL (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- THOMAS, JOHN (Seaman). 1779. On board the *Diana* (snow), from London; taken by Captain Geddes. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 161.
- THOMAS, LEWIS (Lieutenant Seventh Virginia Regiment). Fort Pitt, August 19, 1781. Letter to Colonel Brodhead signed by him and other officers declining to serve under him until cleared of the charges pending against him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 201.
- THOMPSON, ALEXANDER. 1779. Recommended to be Second Lieutenant in Colonel Lamb's regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 515.

THOMPSON, LEWIS. Long Island, August 8, 1780. A refugee; made prisoner by Major Cook; called himself lieutenant in one of the refugee corps; was sent on parole to be exchanged for Thomas Cook, Major Cook's brother. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 499.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM (General). 1776-1781. Letters. Chapter A, No. 159.

THOMPSON, ——. 1777. William Grayson asks that he be furnished with money on account of the regiment Grayson is raising. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 69.

THOMPSON, — (Captain). 1778. Complaint against E. Hinman. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 355.

THOMSON, CHARLES (Secretary of Congress). 1779-1785. Letters and accounts of the office of Secretary of Congress. Chapter A, No. 18.

———. Philadelphia, May 5, 1780. To John Brown (?). Acknowledges letter of April 8, 1780; letter of June 9, 1779, with petition and remonstrance, were read in Congress and ordered to lie on the table; nothing further done in the matter. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 459.

———. In Congress, October 7, 1780. Extract from the minutes appointing Charles Fleming and Forster Webb commissioners on the part of the United States to indorse bills to be emitted by the State of Virginia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 503.

———. 1781-1789. Drafts and miscellaneous papers of the office of the Secretary of Congress. Chapter A, No. 49.

———. October 21, 1783. To R. Beresford, H. Williamson, and J. F. Mercer. Makes favorable mention of the services of George Bond, Deputy Secretary; hopes it may be deemed consistent to make adequate compensation. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 417.

———. New York, March 22, 1785. To B. January. Order for two volumes of Journals of Congress, 1782-'83, to be sent to Rev. G. Duffield. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 375.

THREADGILL, THOS. (Captain). 1778. Address to Colonel Samuel Elbert signed by the officers of the Third Georgia Battalion as to grievances, begging interference in their behalf; men not paid in Continental currency, as promised. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 303.

TICHENOR, ISAAC. Bennington, November 8, 1782. To Jacob Cuyler. Copy of a letter; Mr. Willard's action for a public debt has gone against Tichenor; must either pay or be sent to jail; his small estate has already been attached to pay public debts; begs measures may be taken for his relief. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 159.

TICONDEROGA. July 25, 1777. The two forts, Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, have been evacuated. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 107.

———. 1777. Remainder of the stores, after the evacuation, secured by General Ebenezer Learned. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 203.

TILLOTSON, TH. (Physician and Surgeon-General). 1779. Petition signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 131.

———. 1780. His brother-in-law writes to Philip Schuyler, chairman of the committee of Congress at Morristown, requesting that the error in Dr. Brown's report returning him as a young senior surgeon be rectified. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 351.

TILTON, JAMES (Senior Surgeon). 1779. Memorial signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.

——— (Dr.). October 7, 1780. Elected to the Hospital Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 111.

TINCH, WATKIN (Lieutenant of Marines). 1778. Joint letter from the officers of the British ship *Mermaid*, prisoners of war, requesting a renewal of parole. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 313.

TOPHAM, BOSS & NEWMAN. 1787. Losses sustained by the firm on account of the detention of one of their vessels at Trinidad. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 339.

TORIES. 1778. Take part in the massacre of Wyoming; painted to resemble Indians. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 231.

TORREY, JOS. (Lieutenant-Colonel). 1783. Letter signed by a part of the officers of the Canadian Old Regiment stating that at the proper time they will lay before Congress a full statement of the situation of all the Canadian refugees. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 267.

TOUSARD, — DE. Headquarters, May 23, 1778. To Congress. According to orders from General Lafayette, is to help Lieutenant-Colonel Gauvion in building the fort of the Oneidas and in engaging their warriors to join the Army; copy of letter of S. Kirkland, missionary, showing the good disposition of the Indians. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 157.

TOWLES, O. (Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Virginia Regiment). February 18, 1781. Resolution in regard to General Weedon signed by him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 367.

TOWNES, JOHN. October 16, 1784. Deposition as to condition of papers in the possession of J. B. Cutting. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 269.

TOWNSHEND, DAVID (Dr.). October 7, 1780. Elected to the Hospital Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 111.

TRADE. 1778. Circular letter from John B. Livingston containing a plan of trade and agreement. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 363.

———. Reports of committees. Chapter A, No. 24.

TRASK, ——. 1777. Master of the *Sarah*, loaded with flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

TREASURY. 1776-1781. Reports of the Board of Treasury. Chapter A, No. 136.

———. 1776-1788. Reports of committees on Treasury and finance. Chapter A, No. 26.

———. Treasury Office, August 4, 1780. Extracts from the minutes of the Treasury Board; report as to payment for flour borrowed by members of the Board; also certificate dated December 28, 1780, by Concls. Comegys, clerk, as to above extract from the minutes having been stricken out. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 373.

- . 1780. Inquiry to be made into the business of the Treasury Office by a committee of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, pages 325, 333, and 337.
- . 1781-1784. Letters and reports of the Superintendent of Finance. Chapter A, No. 137.
- . Philadelphia, January 30, 1782. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). Letter from the clerks of accounts desiring a salary of \$1,500. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 79.
- . Philadelphia, May 18, 1782. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). Memorial from the clerks in the office of accounts asking for augmentation of salary. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 115.
- . 1782-1788. Papers and estimates. Chapter A, No. 144.
- . 1783-1786. Letters from the Comptroller and claims of Canadian refugees, with reports thereon. Chapter A, No. 35.
- . 1784-1789. Reports of the Board of Treasury on applications from the States and various other subjects. Chapter A, No. 139.
- . 1784-1789. Reports of the Board of Treasury on applications of individuals. Chapter A, No. 138.
- . 1785-1788. Letters. Chapter A, No. 140.
- . 1785-1786. Resolves of Congress. Chapter A, No. 123.
- TREAT, MALACHY (Physician-General). 1779. Petition signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 131.
- TREATIES. 1776-1786. Reports of committees. Chapter A, No. 29.
- . 1783-1788. Record of treaties and contracts. Chapter A, No. 135.
- . 1784-1785. Letters on the formation of treaties and contracts. Chapter A, No. 86.
- . 1784-1786. Record of Indian treaties. Chapter A, No. 174.

- TRESCOTT, LEM. 1779. Petition signed by him and others on behalf of the Massachusetts detachment as to exclusion from resolves granting gratuities. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 96.
- TREVENEAU, PHILLIP. 1786. Order of Treveneau, as Spanish commandant at the Natches, forbidding James Hurt to land A. Fowler's boat at that port on pain of confiscation of property and punishment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 555.
- TRIPOLI. Papers relative to Barbary. Chapter A, No. 98.
- TRUE BRITON (ship). 1777. Captain Thomas Venture; taken prize by the frigate *Randolph*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 127.
- TRUITT, SOLOMON. 1777. Deposition as to \$130 received of Dorman Loffland, sheriff of Sussex County, and which was delivered to Levin Blake. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 181.
- TRUMBULL, JONA. 1777-1778. To Otis & Andrews. Copies of letters from him, Joseph Trumbull, and Jno. Bigelow respecting clothing delivered; approved by General Washington. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, pages 173 and 175.
- TRUMBULL, JOS. (Commissary-General). 1777. Orders Aylett to dispatch provisions to the Head of Elk. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, pages 81 and 89.
- . 1777. To Mathew Irwin. Orders him to remove the cattle from the Delaware Bay out of the enemy's way. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 59.
- (Colonel). January, 1778. Invoice of merchandise for clothing delivered by Otis & Andrews by order of Governor Trumbull for the Connecticut Continental troops. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 117.
- (Commissary-General). November 30, 1779. Copy of account settled with Jona^{thn} Trumbull, jr. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 464.
- . 1780. John Lloyd's petition as to balance due him for supplies made to Trumbull, late Commissary-General. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 393.

- TRUMBULL, J. (Colonel). Headquarters, June 8, 1783. To S. DeWitt. The Commander in Chief agrees to the publication of a map of the seat of war in America proposed by S. DeWitt, geographer to the Army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 23.
- TRUXTON, — (Captain). 1781. Evidence of Mr. Brown, Captain Truxton, and Captain Sauter in the matter of Captain Landais and the frigate *Alliance*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 467.
- TUDOR, WM. Boston, March 22, 1785. To R. King. Concerning the consular appointment of R. Soderstrom; a misunderstanding between him and Messrs. Sears & Smith, who made an injurious representation to Congress; this may ruin him in Sweden; incloses a short "state" of the matter; bears testimony as to the upright and honorable character of Soderstrom. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 603.
- TULL, ISAAC. 1777. Drummer or fifer in the Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- TULL, RICHARD (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- TURNER, PHILIP (Dr.). October 7, 1780. Elected to the Hospital Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 111.
- TURNER, WILLIAM (Lieutenant). August 31, 1778. Signs a representation by the officers of the Second Georgia Battalion (Continental) as to grievances and begging interference in their behalf. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 295.
- TURPIN, WHITTINGTON. 1777. Concerned in an insurrection against the United States; debarred from benefit of Maryland proclamation of February 13. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 73.
- TUSSEY, WILLIAM. June 18, 1776. Bearer of a letter from George Evans to Michael Hillegas. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 246.
- TWIGGS, — (Colonel). 1781. Distress of the southern army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 347.
- UNITY (ship). 1777. Bennett, master. Cargo (flour) shipped on account of the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

- UNIVERSITY of New York. April 7, 1787. To the President and Congress. Requests their presence at a commencement of Columbia College. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 323.
- VALLEY FORGE. 1778. Conference with the Commander in Chief. Chapter A, No. 33.
- VAN ALSTYNE, MARTIN G. November 11, 1778. Account of the capture of the fort at Schoharie. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 204.
- VANBENSEAUTER, ELIAS (Captain), July 17, 1776. Third Battalion of Yorkers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 49.
- VAN BERCKEL, PETER I. June 2, 1783. R. R. Livingston writes to the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin) respecting Van Berckel's request. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 243.
- . April 1, 1788. Letter from John Jay to the President of Congress (Cyrus Griffin) transmitting a letter from the Mayor of New York respecting Van Berckel's complaints of ill treatment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 462.
- . (*See* Bulletin No. 1, "Berckel," erroneously so entered.)
- VANBIBBER, ISAAC. 1777. Corn bought of him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.
- . 1777. Draft in favor of Vanbibber, of Baltimore, for \$1,166 $\frac{2}{3}$ for corn and flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 67.
- VANBIBBER, ——. 1777. William Aylett requests that his bill in favor of Vanbibber may not be protested. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 73.
- VAN BIBLER, ——. 1776. Letters for Mr. W. Carmichael inclosed to him at St. Eustatia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 41.
- VAN CORTLANDT, PIERRE. State of New York, May 20, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Draws the attention of Congress to a faction in the northeastern part of the State who desire separation and have declared themselves independent. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 189.

- . Kingston, July 21, 1777. President of Council of Safety for New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 217.
- VAN CORTLANDT, — (Colonel). 1777. Dispute as to rank among the colonels from New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, pages 179, 183, and 205.
- VANDENBURGH, HENRY (Second Lieutenant). July 17, 1776. Third Battalion of Yorkers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 49.
- VAN DER CAPELLEN, —. 1777. Mention of Van der Capellen in a letter of Gosinnus Erkelen in connection with the printing of a pamphlet to be sent to Holland. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 265.
- VANHORN, NICHOLAS. Bohemia, July 11, 1776. Officer of a company to be raised by Richard Ellis. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 251.
- VAN ISSEGHEM, LIEVEN (Captain). Brussels, October 14, 1784. Journal of the brigantine *Le Louis*, of Antwerp. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 531.
- VAN SCHAICK, — (Colonel). 1777. Dispute as to rank among the colonels from New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, pages 183 and 205.
- . November 15, 1778. Has advanced to Fort Johnson. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 205.
- VAN VLEEK, HENRY. 1777. Part owner of the sloop *Fortune*, of New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 145.
- VAN WAGENEN, GARRET (Lieutenant). July 8, 1776. Reasons for his resignation. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 51.
- VARICK, RICHD. 1783. Letter signed by him and others as counsel for certain persons indicted under the confiscation laws of New York for the part they are supposed to have taken in the late war; asks for an "exemplification" of the definitive treaty, with the ratification. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 551.
- VARNUM, J. M. (Brigadier-General). Moor Hall, February 14, 1778. Committee of Congress at Moor Hall recommends the sending of Varnum to Rhode Island. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 163.

VENT, JAMES (Sergeant). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

VERGENNES, COUNT DE. Versailles, October 3, 1782. To B. Franklin. (In French.) Copy of a letter returning commission of Mr. Barclay as Consul of the United States in France, and sends exequatur. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 349.

VERMONT. 1778. Proceedings of the Council and Assembly to establish themselves as an independent State. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, pages 245, 249, 250, and 253.

VERNECK, — (Engineer). 1777. Sailed for the Eastern Shore. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 107.

VERNON, FREDERICK (Major Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment). Fort Pitt, August 19, 1781. Letter to Colonel Brodhead signed by him and other officers declining to serve under him until cleared from the charges pending against him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 201.

VERNON, WILL. Navy Board, Eastern Department, Boston, July 18, 1780. To John Bradford. Letter from him and James Warren applying for a sum of money, else the ships' crews must be dismissed and the ships hauled up; hence Bradford would be justified in advancing the necessary amount. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 521.

VESSELS. Williamsburg, June 19, 1777. Statement of cargoes signed by William Aylett (Deputy Commissary-General); flour shipped on account of the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

———. 1777. Purchase of a vessel of 30 tons to be used during the agency of John Allan in connection with Indian affairs. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 63.

———. 1777. Building of Continental vessels in Virginia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 53.

———. 1777-1784. Claims for captured vessels. Chapter A, No. 44.

VESSELS, armed. 1777. Aylett intends applying to the Governor and Council of Virginia to transport provisions for troops, Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 77.

———. 1783. Continental commissions issued to armed vessels recalled by resolution of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 413.

VICTUALING the Army. 1776. A. Livingston offers to give up his contract in the Province of New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 71.

VIGILANT (tender in British custom-house service). 1786. Seizure of the sloop *America* by the *Vigilant* at Turks Island. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 361, and volume 12, page 456.

VILLEFRANCHE, ———, DE. 1777. List of French officers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 113.

VIRDEN, LEVY (Sergeant). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

VIRGINIA. 1775-1786. Acts. Chapter A, No. 75.

———. 1775-1789. State papers. Chapter A, No. 71.

———. Williamsburg, November 22, 1776. Order of the Council that the Governor be requested to write to Delegates in Congress to the effect that Colonel William Aylett (Deputy Commissary-General) has represented to the board the impossibility of supplying to the troops such rations as are prescribed by Congress; even could they be procured it is doubtful if they would be as satisfactory as the usual rations, or as cheap; signed by Archibald Blair, clerk of the Council. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 43.

———. 1777. Exhausted state of the Continental Treasury in Virginia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 67.

———. Camp Ramepogh, July 30, 1779. Protest of field officers as to an attempt to take two Virginia State regiments into the Continental line; Colonel Gibson, of the First Regiment, is at Philadelphia to accomplish this and procure commissions for himself and his officers; Colonel W. Davies appointed to attend Board of War to oppose this measure on behalf of the officers signing. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 259.

———. Chesterfield, February 18, 1781. Resolution of Virginia field officers giving reasons for refusing obedience to General Weedon. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 367.

- VIRGINIA (sloop). 1778. Captain William Seargent, master. Lack of hands; Aylett (Deputy Commissary-General) will advance money to pay them. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 211.
- VISGAR, ——. 1777. Trader from Detroit. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 61.
- WADSWORTH, — (Colonel). Philadelphia, August 1, 1780. Late Commissary-General of Purchases. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 370.
- WAGON Department. 1777-1784. List of persons employed. Chapter A, No. 192.
- WALKER, ANDREW (Captain). 1779. Member of a court-martial which condemned a soldier of Colonel Hartley's regiment to suffer death for desertion; signs a petition praying for his pardon. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 389.
- WALKER, — (Captain). 1778. His death promotes Captain Baytop in Colonel Charles Harrison's regiment of artillery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 167.
- WALLACE, WILLIAM (Second Lieutenant). 1779. Recommended to General Knox to fill vacancy in Colonel Harrison's battalion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 515.
- WALTON, GEORGE. 1776. He, with Lyman Hall, reappointed to represent Georgia in Congress; they request an order on the Treasury for \$2,000 on account of the State. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 95.
- . 1776-1777. Letter book of the committee appointed to transact Continental business in Philadelphia. Chapter A, No. 133.
- WANDIN, JNO. (Lieutenant). August 31, 1778. Signs a representation by the officers of the Second Georgia Battalion (Continental) as to grievances, and begging interference in their behalf. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 295.
- WAR, Board of. 1776-1781. Reports. Chapter A, No. 147.
- . 1780-1781. Letters. Chapter A, No. 148.
- WAR, Department of. 1776-1788. Reports of committees. Chapter A, No. 27.

WAR, Secretary at. 1781-1783. Letters and reports of Benjamin Lincoln, Secretary at War. Chapter A, No. 149.

———. 1785-1788. Letters. Chapter A, Nos. 150 and 151.

WARD, ARTEMAS (General). 1775-1776. Letters. Chapter A, No. 159.

WARD, JOHN (Lieutenant Second Pennsylvania Regiment). Fort Pitt, August 19, 1781. Letter to Colonel Brodhead signed by him and other officers declining to serve under him until cleared of the charges pending against him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 201.

WARD, JOHN PETER (Lieutenant South Carolina Artillery). 1782. Protest against the order from the Board of War forbidding anyone not on actual duty to receive wood; signed by various officers, chiefly from South Carolina. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 507.

WARNER, — (Colonel). 1775. Cannon sent to him by Colonel Bedel. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 3.

WARREN, JAMES. Navy Board, Eastern Department, Boston, July 18, 1780. Letter from him and Will Vernon to John Bradford requesting money, else the crews of two ships must be dismissed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 521.

WARREN, JOHN (Dr.). October 7, 1780. Elected to the Hospital Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 111.

WARWICK. 1777. Stores. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

WASHINGTON, CHARLES. 1778. Has informed Aylett that three vessels have come from Elk to load in the Potomac. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 181.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE. Philadelphia, March 4, 1783. To Captain l'Enfant (Corps of Engineers). Assures him he had nothing to do with the promotion over him of Major Rochefontaine; it was done solely on the recommendation of General Duportail; speaks highly of his zeal and active services. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 535.

———. West Point, November 17, 1783. To Captain J. Laurence (late Sappers and Miners). Regrets not being able to assist him, but, as he has declined acting

in a similar case, can not comply with his request; it is his opinion that an officer disconnected with the service by resignation could not be entitled to any emoluments that might accrue afterwards; understands his peculiar situation, ill health, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 559.

WATERS, WM. 1778. Resigns as Captain in Colonel Charles Harrison's regiment of artillery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 167.

WATKINS, JOS. Lebanon, June 24, 1778. To Timothy Pickering (President of the Board of War). Joint letter from him and C. Grubb in regard to the estate of Cornelius Sweers (late Commissary-General of Military Stores). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 99.

WATSON, JOSIAH. 1778. He and William Ramsey, magistrates, certify to affidavit of Major George Slaughter, Commissary. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 194.

WAYNE, ANTHONY. 1776-1789. Letters. Chapter A, No. 161.

WEARE, MESHECK (President of the General Assembly of New Hampshire). Exeter, March 7, 1780. To Jacob Cuyler (Deputy Commissary-General of Purchases). The Treasurer of the State represents that the treasury is destitute of money, notwithstanding the inhabitants have been assessed, and money will be forthcoming, but it is impossible the drafts can be paid. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 463.

WEAVER, — (Lieutenant). 1776. Commands 50 sailors landed from the *Cubot* at New Providence in expedition of Esek Hopkins. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 33.

WEBB, C. (Colonel). January 28, 1778. Invoice of clothing, merchandise, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 119.

WEBB, FORSTER. October 7, 1780. Appointed commissioner to indorse bills to be emitted by Virginia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 503.

WEBB, JOHN (Major Fifth Virginia Regiment). Camp Ramepogh, July 30, 1779. Protest against the consolidation of two Virginia regiments into the Continental line. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 259.

WEDERSTRANDT, C. T. (Colonel and Assistant Commissary of Purchases). Queen's Town, December 23, 1779. To Colonel Ephraim Blaine. Concerning 201 barrels of flour lent by E. Forman for the United States on application of Colonel Chambers; Mr. Forman desires a settlement; it will gratify Wederstrandt if the gentleman can be satisfied for the whole. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 361.

———. May 25, 1780. Account with Ezekiel Forman for flour, made out at Wederstrandt's request. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 364.

WEEDON, G. (General). July 30, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Recommendation of Rev. John Hurt to be chaplain of his brigade, signed by him and others. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 199.

———. 1777-1780. Letters. Chapter A, No. 159.

———. 1781. Officers refuse obedience to his orders; reasons for this action. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, pages 365 and 367.

WEEKS, BENJAMIN. August 2, 1779. Master of the *Mary and Elizabeth*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 270.

WEIGHTS and measures. 1783. (In French.) Scheme for a universal standard. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 207.

WEIR, JOHN (Surgeon-General, British Hospital). Cambridge, February 26, 1778. To Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland. Advises Sutherland to obtain permission to go to Europe on parole for the benefit of his health. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 149.

———. Cambridge, April 5, 1778. Report as to health of Major William Agnew, British prisoner of war, in consequence of a wound through the body; recommends the baths at Barèges, France; also recommends south of France for Lieutenant Poe, British prisoner of war. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 145.

———. Cambridge, April 11, 1778. Report as to necessity of allowing Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland, British prisoner of war, to return to Europe for the benefit of his health. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 157.

YATES, ROBERT. September 3, 1778. Chairman of committee of arrangement for New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 205.

YATES, THOS. (Captain Fourth Maryland). 1784. Hugh Gayron (private) served three years in his company. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 470.

YELLOW SPRINGS. 1779. A hospital built on the estate of Mrs. Sarah Kennedy. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 501.

YORK. 1777. Vessels in the Potomac River ordered into York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 81.

———. 1783. A sum sufficient to level the works desired from Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 285.

YORKTOWN. 1781. Siege of Yorktown. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 357.

YOUNG, GIDEON. October 14, 1778. Bill of exchange to him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 445.

YOUNG, JOHN. (No date.) Commanding the Continental ship of war *Saratoga*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 229.

YOUNG, JOHN (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

YOUNG, JOS. (Senior Physician). 1779. Petition signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 131.

YOUNG, JOSEPH (Dr.). June 10, 1781. Recommended to fill vacancy in Hospital Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 37.

YOUNG, THOMAS. April 2, 1777. Address to the inhabitants of Vermont, inviting them to choose members for a general convention in order to form a constitution for the State, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 159.

ZISEBERGER, DAVID (Rev.). Cuchockunk, March 14, 1778. To Colonel George Morgan. Incloses a message from White Eye and Killbuck. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, pages 419 and 423.

———. (*See* Bulletin No. 1, "Feisberger," erroneously so entered.)

APPENDIX.

Documentary History of the Constitution of the United States of America.

1786-1870.

DERIVED FROM THE RECORDS, MANUSCRIPTS, AND ROLLS
DEPOSITED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

II.—THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FEDERAL CONVENTION.

Department of State March 19. 1796.

Received from the President of the U. States this journal of the general or fœderal convention, in one hundred & fifty three pages; together with a journal of the proceedings of the Committee of the Whole House; a book exhibiting on eight pages a detail of yeas & nays on questions taken in the Convention & two loose sheets & a half sheet, containing nine pages of the like yeas and nays; a printed draught of the Constitution; a sheet marked N^o 1. exhibiting the state of the resolutions submitted to the consideration of the House by M^r Randolph, as agreed to in a Committee of the whole house; another sheet, marked N^o 2. exhibiting the state of those resolutions as *altered, amended* & agreed to in a Committee of the whole House; and seven other papers, marked N^o 3. N^o 4. N^o 5. N^o 6. N^o 7. N^o 8. & N^o 9. of no consequence in relation to the proceedings of the Convention, but which are on file with the printed draught of the Constitution and the papers marked N^o 1. & N^o 2.

The leaf containing the pages of this journal numbered 151 & 152, was loose; it had plainly been torn from the place where it is now inserted following page 150.—

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Sec^y of State.

In fœderal-Convention.

On Monday the 14th of May. A. D. 1787. and in the eleventh year of the independence of the United States of America, at the State-House in the city of Philadelphia—in virtue of appointments from their respective States, sundry Deputies to the fœderal-Convention appeared—but, a majority of the States not being represented, the Members present adjourned from day to day until friday the 25th of the said month, when, in virtue of the said appointments appeared from the States of

Massachusetts....The honorable Rufus King Esquire.

New-York The honorable Robert Yates, and Alexander Hamilton Esquires.

New-Jersey.....The honorable David Brearly, William Churchill Houston, and William Patterson Esquires.

Pennsylvania.....The honorable Robert Morris, Thomas Fitz Simmons, James Wilson, and Gouverneur Morris Esquires.

Delaware The honorable George Read, Richard Basset, and Jacob Brown Esquires.

Virginia His Excellency George Washington, Esquire, His Excellency Edmund Randolph Esquire The honorable John Blair, James Madison, George Mason, George Wythe, and James McClurg Esquires.

North-Carolina...The honorable Alexander Martin, William Richardson Davie, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and Hugh Williamson Esquires.

South-Carolina...The honorable John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, and Pierce Butler Esquires.

Georgia.....The honorable Few Esquire.

In fœderal-Convention Friday May 25. 1787.

It was moved by the honorable Robert Morris Esquire, One of the Deputies from Pennsylvania, that a President be elected by ballot, which was agreed to—and thereupon he nominated, on the part of the said State,

His Excellency George Washington Esquire
The Members then proceeded to ballot on behalf of their respective States—and, the ballots being taken, it appeared that the said George Washington was unanimously elected—and he was conducted to the chair by

The honorable Robert Morris, and John Rutledge Esquires.

The President then proposed to the House that they should proceed to the election of a Secretary—and, the ballots being taken, it appeared that

William Jackson Esquire was elected.

The following credentials were produced and read—(here insert the Credentials).

The House then appointed Nicholas Weaver Messenger, and Joseph Fry Door-Keeper.

On motion of M^r C. Pinckney—ordered that a Committee

be appointed to draw up rules to be observed as the standing Orders of the Convention—and to report the same to the House.— a Committee by ballot was appointed of

Mr Wythe, Mr Hamilton, and Mr C. Pinckney.

And then the House adjourned 'till monday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

Monday May 28. 1787.

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment—

The honorable Nathaniel Gorham, and Caleb Strong Esquires, Deputies from the State of Massachusetts, The honorable Oliver Elsworth Esq, a Deputy from the State of Connecticut—The honble Gunning Bedford Esq. a Deputy^{from the State of Delaware and}^The honorable James McHenry Esquire, a Deputy from the State of Maryland, attended and took their seats.

The following Credentials were produced and read.

(here insert the credentials of the Deputies from the States of Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and the credentials of James McHenry Esquire from the State of Maryland) His Excellency Benjamin Franklin Esquire, and of The honorable George Clymer,^{Thomas Mifflin}^and Jared Ingersol Esquires [“three”^{four}^stricken out] of the Deputies of the State of Pennsylvania attended and took their seats

Mr Wythe reported from the Committee, (to whom the drawing up rules, proper in their opinion, to be observed by the Convention in their proceedings, as standing Orders, was referred) that the Committee had drawn up the rules accordingly, and had directed him to report them to the House—and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Secretary's table; where the said rules were once

read throughout, and then a second time one by one; and upon the question severally put thereupon two of them were disagreed to; and the rest with amendments to some of them were agreed to by the House, which rules, so agreed to, are as follow

Rules to be observed as the standing Orders of the Convention.

A House, to do business, shall consist of the Deputies of not less than seven States; and all questions shall be decided by the greater number of these which shall be fully represented; but a less number than seven may adjourn from day to day.

Immediately after the President shall have taken the Chair, and the members their seats, the minutes of the preceding day shall be read by the Secretary

Every member, rising to speak, shall address the President; and, whilst he shall be speaking, none shall pass between them, or hold discourse with another, or read a book, pamphlet, or paper, printed or manuscript—and of two members, rising at the same time, the President shall name him who shall be first heard.

A member shall not speak oftner than twice, without special leave, upon the same question; and not the second time, before every other, who had been silent, shall have been heard, if he choose to speak, upon the subject.

A motion made and seconded, shall be repeated and, if written, as it shall be when any member shall so require, read aloud, by the Secretary, before it shall be debated; and may be withdrawn at any time before the vote upon it shall have been declared.

Orders of the day shall be read next after the minutes, and

either discussed or postponed before any other business shall be introduced.

When a debate shall arise upon a question, no motion, other than to amend the question, to commit it, or to postpone the debate shall be received.

A question, which is complicated, shall, at the request of any member, be divided, and put separately upon the propositions, of which it is compounded.

The determination of a question, although fully debated, shall be postponed, if the Deputies of any State desire it, until the next day.

A Writing, which contains any matter brought on to be considered, shall be read once throughout, for information, then by paragraphs, to be debated, and again, with the amendments, if any, made on the second reading; and afterwards the question shall be put upon the whole, amended, or approved in it's original form, as the case shall be.

That Committees shall be appointed by ballot; and that the members who have the greatest number of ballots, although not a majority of the votes present, be the Committee— When two or more Members have an equal number of votes, the Member standing first on the list in the order of taking down the ballots shall be preferred.

A Member may be called to order by any other Member, as well as by the President, and may be allowed to explain his conduct or expressions, supposed to be reprehensible— And all questions of order shall be decided by the President without appeal or debate.

Upon a question to adjourn, for the day, which may be made at any time, if it be seconded, the question shall be put without a debate.

When the House shall adjourn every Member shall stand in his place until the President pass him.

Resolved that the said rules be observed as standing Orders of the House.

a letter addressed to the honorable the Chairman of the General Convention was presented to the Chair by M^r G. Morris—and, being read, ordered that the said letter do lye upon the table for farther consideration.

A motion was made by M^r Butler, one of the Deputies of South Carolina, that the House provide against interruption of business by absence of members, and against licentious publication of their proceedings: also

A motion was made by M^r Spaight, one of the Deputies of North-Carolina, to provide, that, on the one hand, the house, may not be precluded, by a vote upon any question, from revising the subject matter of it, when they see cause, nor, on the other hand, be led too hastily to rescind a decision, which was the result of mature discussion.

Ordered that the said motions be referred to the consideration of the Committee appointed on friday last, to draw up rules to be observed as the standing orders of the Convention; and that they do examine the matters thereof, and report thereupon to the House.

adjourned till to-morrow at 10' o'clock

A. M

Tuesday May 29. 1787.

M^r Wythe reported, from the Committee to whom the motions made by M^r Butler and M^r Spaight were referred,

that the Committee had examined the matters of the said motions, and had come to the following resolution thereupon,

resolved that it is the opinion of this Committee that provision be made for the purposes mentioned in the said motions—and to that end.

The Committee beg leave to propose that the rules written under their resolution be added to the standing orders of the House.

And the said rules were once read throughout and then a second time, one by one ; and, on the question severally put thereupon, were, with amendments to some of them, agreed to by the House which rules so agreed to are as follow.

rules.

That no member be absent from the House so as to interrupt the representation of the State without leave

That Committees do not sit whilst the House shall be, or ought to be, sitting.

That no copy be taken of any entry on the journal during the sitting of the House without ^{the} leave of the House.

That members only be permitted to inspect the journal.

That nothing spoken in the House be printed, or otherwise published, or communicated without leave.

That a motion to reconsider a matter, which had been determined by a majority, may be made, with leave unanimously given, on the same day in which the vote passed, but otherwise, not without one days previous notice ; in which last case, if the House agree to the reconsideration some future day shall be assigned for that purpose.

Resolved that the said rules be added to the standing orders of the House.

The honorable John Dickinson Esq a Deputy of the State of Delaware—and the honorable Elbridge Gerry Esquire, a Deputy from the State of Massachusetts, attended and took their seats.

Mr Randolph, one of the Deputies of Virginia, laid before the House, for their consideration, sundry propositions, in writing, concerning the american confederation, and the establishment of a national government

Resolved that the House will to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the American Union.

Ordered that the propositions this day laid before the House, for their consideration, by Mr Randolph be referred to the said Committee.

Mr Charles Pinckney, one of the Deputies of South Carolina, laid before the House for their consideration, the draught of a fœderal government to be agreed upon between the free and independent States of America.

Ordered that the said [“articles” stricken out] draught be referred to the Committee of the whole House appointed to consider of the state of the american Union

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock

Wednesday May 30. 1787.

The honorable Roger Sherman Esquire a Deputy of the State of Connecticut attended and took his seat.

The order of the day being read

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the American union

Mr President left the chair.

Mr Gorham, chosen by ballot, took the chair of the Committee.

Mr President resumed the chair

Mr Gorham reported from the Committee, that the Committee had made a progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again

Resolved that this House will to-morrow again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the American union

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

Thursday May 31. 1787.

The honorable William Pierce Esquire, a Deputy of the State of Georgia attended and took his seat,

The following credentials were produced and read

(here insert the credentials of Mr Few and Mr Pierce)

The order of the day being read,

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American Union

Mr President left the Chair

Mr Gorham took the Chair of the Committee

Mr President resumed the Chair

Mr Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred;

and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved that this House will ^{to-morrow} again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the American union

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock A M.

Friday June 1. 1787

The honorable William Houstoun, ^{Esq} a Deputy of the State of Georgia, attended and took his seat.

The following credential was produced and read

(here insert M^r Houstoun's credential)

The Order of the day being read,

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American Union—
M^r President left the Chair.

M^r Gorham took the Chair of the Committee

M^r President resumed the Chair

M^r Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again

Resolved that this House will to-morrow again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the american union.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Saturday June 2nd 1787.

The honorable ^{William} Samuel Johnson Esquire, a Deputy of the State of Connecticut, and the honorable Daniel of St Thomas Jenifer, a Deputy of the State of Maryland, ^{and the honorable John Lansing junior a Deputy of the State of New-York} attended and took their seats.

The following credentials were produced and read.
(here insert the credentials of the Deputies of the State of Maryland)

The Order of the day being read,

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American union.

Mr President left the Chair

Mr Gorham took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr President resumed the Chair

Mr Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again

Resolved that this House will on Monday again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the american union.

And then the House adjourned till Monday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

Monday June 4th 1787.

The Order of the day being read

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the american Union.

Mr President left the Chair

Mr Gorham took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr President resumed the Chair

Mr Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved that this House will to-morrow again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the american union.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock a. m.

Tuesday June 5 1787.

The Order of the day being read

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American union.

His Excellency William Livingston Esquire, a Deputy of the State of New Jersey, attended and took his seat

Mr President left the chair

Mr Gorham took the Chair of the Committee

Mr President resumed the chair

Mr Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again

Resolved that this House will to-morrow again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American union.

The following credentials were then produced and read.
 (here insert the credentials of His Excellency William Livingston Esquire, and the honorable Abraham Clark Esquire)

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock. A M.

Wednesday June 6. 1787.

The Order of the day being read.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American Union

Mr President left the Chair.

Mr Gorham took the Chair of the Committee

Mr President resumed the Chair

Mr Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved that this House will ^{to morrow} again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the american union.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M.

Thursday June 7. 1787.

The Order of the day being read

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the American Union

Mr President left the Chair

Mr Gorham took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr President resumed the Chair

Mr Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved that the House will ^{to-morrow} again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the american union

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M.

Friday June 8. 1787

The Order of the day being read

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American union

Mr President left the Chair

Mr Gorham took the Chair of the Committee

Mr President resumed the Chair

Mr Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed Him to move that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved that this House will to-morrow again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the american union.

And then the House adjourned till ^{to-morrow at} 11 o'Clock A. M.

Saturday June 9. 1787.

The honorable Luther Martin Esquire One of the Deputies of the State of Maryland attended and took his Seat.

The order of the day being read

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the american union.

M^r President left the Chair

M^r Gorham took the Chair of the Committee.

M^r President resumed the Chair.

M^r Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again

Resolved that this House will on Monday next again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American union

And then the House adjourned till Monday next at 11 o'Clock A. M.

Monday June 11. 1787.

The Honorable Abraham Baldwin Esquire, one of the Deputies of the State of Georgia, attended and took his seat.

The Order of the day being read

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the american union

M^r President left the chair

M^r Gorham took the Chair of the Committee

M^r President resumed the Chair

M^r Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred:

and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved that this House will to-morrow again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American union

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M

Tuesday June 12. 1787.

The Order of the day being read

The House resolved into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the american union

Mr President left the Chair

Mr Gorham took the chair of the Committee

Mr President resumed the Chair

Mr Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again

Resolved that this House will ^{tomorrow} again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the american union

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M.

Wednesday June 13. 1787.

The Order of the day being read

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the american Union.

Mr President left the Chair

Mr Gorham took the Chair of the Committee

Mr President resumed the Chair

Mr Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee having considered and gone through the propositions offered ^{to the House} by the honorable Mr Randolph, and to them referred, were prepared to report thereon—and had directed him to submit the report to the consideration of the House.

The report was then delivered in at the Secretary's table, and having been once read

It was moved by Mr Randolph seconded by Mr Martin to postpone the farther consideration of the report till to-morrow

and on the question to postpone
it passed in the affirmative

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M.

Thursday June 14. 1787.

It was moved by Mr Patterson seconded by Mr Randolph that the farther consideration of the report from the Committee of the whole House be postponed till to-morrow.

and before the question for postponement was taken.

It was ["then" stricken out] moved by Mr Randolph seconded by Mr Patterson that the House adjourn.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Friday June 15. 1787.

Mr Patterson submitted several resolutions to the consideration of the House, which he read in his place, and afterwards

delivered in at the Secretary's table— They were then read—and

It was moved by M^r Madison seconded by M^r Sherman to refer the resolutions, offered by M^r Patterson, to a Committee of the whole House

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved by M^r Rutledge seconded by M^r Hamilton to recommit the resolutions reported from a Committee of the whole House.

which passed in the affirmative.

Resolved that this House will to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the american union.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock. A. M.

Saturday June 16. 1787.

The Order of the day being read

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the american union

M^r President left the Chair

M^r Gorham took the Chair of the Committee

M^r President resumed the Chair

M^r Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a progress in the matter to them referred ; and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved that this House will on monday next again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the American Union.

And then the House adjourned till Monday next at 11 o'Clock A. M.

Monday June 18. 1787.

The Order of the day being read.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American Union

Mr President left the Chair

Mr Gorham took the Chair of the Committee

Mr President resumed the Chair.

Mr Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred: and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again

Resolved that this House will to-morrow again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the american Union.

and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 oClock A. M.

Tuesday June 19. 1787.

The Order of the day being read

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the American Union.

Mr President left the Chair

Mr Gorham took the Chair of the Committee

Mr President resumed the Chair.

Mr Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee, having spent some time in the consideration of the propositions submitted to the House by the honorable Mr Paterson—and of the resolutions heretofore reported from a Committee of the whole House, both of which had been to them re-

ferred, were prepared to report thereon—and had directed him to report ^{to the House} that the Committee do not agree to the propositions offered by the honorable M^r Paterson—and that they again submit the resolutions, formerly reported, to the consideration of the House.

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the first resolution, reported from the Committee till to-morrow.

and on the question to postpone
it passed in the affirmative

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M.

Wednesday June 20. 1787.

The honorable William Blount Esquire a Deputy from the State of North Carolina attended and took his seat.

The following credentials were then produced and read.

(here insert M^r Blount's credentials)

It was moved by M^r Ellsworth seconded by M^r Gorham to amend the first resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House so as to read as follows—namely,

Resolved that the government of the United States ought to consist of

a Supreme Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive.

On the question to agree to the amendment

it passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was then moved by M^r Lansing seconded by M^r Sherman to postpone the consideration of the second resolution reported from the Committee, in order to take up the following, namely.

Resolved that the powers of legislation be vested in the United States in Congress.

and on the question to postpone
it passed in the negative.

It was then moved and seconded to adjourn

which passed in the negative

On motion of the Deputies of the State of Delaware the determination of the House on the second resolution reported from the Committee was postponed until to-morrow.

and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at
11 o'clock A. M.

June 21. 1787.

The honorable Jonathan Dayton Esquire, a Deputy of the State of New Jersey, attended and took his seat

The following credentials were produced and read.
(here insert Mr Dayton's credentials).

It was moved and seconded to agree to the second resolution reported from the Committee, namely,

Resolved that the Legislature consist of
Two Branches.

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to amend the first clause of the 3rd resolution reported from the Committee so as to read

Resolved that the Members of the first branch of the Legislature ought to be appointed in such manner as the Legislature of each State shall direct

On the question to agree to the amendment
it passed in the negative

It was then moved and seconded to agree to the first clause

of the third resolution as reported from the Committee, namely,

Resolved that the Members of the first branch of the Legislature ought to be elected by the People of the several States.

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to erase the word

“three” from the second clause of the third resolution, reported from the Committee

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the word

“Two” in the second clause of the third resolution reported from the Committee.

which passed unanimously in the affirmative
and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o’Clock.
A. M.

Friday June 22.

It was moved and seconded to strike the following words out
of the 4th clause in the 3rd resolution^{reported from the Committee} namely

“To be paid out of the public treasury”

On the question to strike out the words

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike [“out” stricken out]
the following words out of the 3rd resolution reported from
the committee, namely

“to receive fixed stipends by which they may be compensated for the devotion of their time to public service” and to substitute the following clause, namely

“to receive an adequate compensation for their services”

On the question to agree to the amendment

it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to take the vote of the House on the whole proposition namely

“To receive an adequate compensation for their services, to be paid out of the public Treasury”

An objection of order being taken to this motion—it was submitted to the House.

and on the question is the motion in order
it passed in the affirmative.

The determination of the House on the whole proposition was, on motion of the Deputies of the State of South Carolina, postponed till to-morrow

It was moved and seconded to add the following [“words” stricken out] clause to the 3rd resolution

to be of the age of 25 years at least.
which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the following words in the last clause of the 3rd resolution

“and under the national government for the space of One year after it’s expiration”

On the question to strike out the words
it passed in the negative.

and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o’Clock.
A. M.

Saturday June 23. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the proposition, which was postponed yesterday, on motion of the Deputies of the State of South Carolina, namely,

To receive an adequate compensation for their services, to be paid out of the Public Treasury.

On the question to agree to the proposition
it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the following words
in the third resolution reported from the Committee namely
“by a particular State”

On the question to strike out the words
it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the third resolution by
striking out the following words namely “or under the
“authority of the United States during the term of service,
“and under the national government for the space of one
“year after it's expiration”—and inserting the following
clause, after the word “established” namely •

“or the emoluments whereof shall have been augmented
“by the Legislature of the United States during the time of
“their being members thereof, and until they shall have
“ceased to be Members for the space of one year”

On the question to agree to the amendment
it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to add after the words “ineligible
to” the words

“and incapable of holding”
which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike the words
“national government”

out of the third resolution
which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike the word “established”
out of the 3rd resolution
which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add after the word "service" in the third resolution, the words

"of the first branch"

which passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to agree to the words

"and for the space of one year after its expiration"

On the question to agree to these words

it passed in the negative

And then the House adjourned till monday next at 11 o'clock.

A. M.

Monday June 25. 87.

It was moved and seconded to erase the word "national" and to substitute the words

"United States" (in the fourth resolution)

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the first clause of the fourth resolution in order to take up the eighth resolution reported from the Committee

On the question to postpone

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the fourth in order to take up the seventh resolution

On the question to postpone

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the first clause of the fourth resolution, namely

"Resolved that the Members of the second branch of the
"Legislature of the United States ought to be chosen by the
"individual Legislatures"

On the question to agree

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the second clause of the fourth resolution, namely

“to be of the age of thirty years at least”

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to erase the words

“sufficient to ensure their independency” from the third clause of the fourth resolution

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add after the words “seven years,” in the fourth resolution, the words

“to go out in fixed proportions”

It was moved and seconded to insert the word “six” instead of “seven”

It was moved and seconded to amend the clause so as to read

“for four years, one fourth to go out annually”

No determination being taken on the three last motions

It was moved and seconded to erase the word “seven” from the 3rd clause of the fourth resolution

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank in the 3rd clause of the fourth resolution with the word “six”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank in the 3rd clause of the fourth resolution with the word “five”

which passed in the negative

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

A. M.

Tuesday June 26. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to amend the third clause of the fourth resolution reported from the Committee so as to read as follows, namely

“for nine years, one third to go out triennially”

which passed in the negative

It was then moved and seconded to amend the third clause of the fourth resolution so as to read

“for six years, one third to go out biennially”

On the question to agree to the amendment

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the fourth clause of the fourth resolution so as to read

“to receive a compensation for the devotion of their time to the public service”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to erase the following words from the fourth resolution, namely

“out of the national Treasury,”

and to substitute the following namely

“by their respective States”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause in the fourth resolution namely

“to be paid out of the public Treasury”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last clause in the fourth resolution, as reported from the Committee, in order to take up the following proposition, offered as a substitute, namely

“to be ineligible to, and incapable of holding any office
 “[‘established’ stricken out] under the authority of the
 “United States (except those peculiarly belonging to the
 “functions of the second branch) during the term for which
 “they are elected”

On the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative.

It was ^{then} moved and seconded to add after the word “elected”
 the words

“and for One year thereafter”

which passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to agree to the proposition
 as amended namely

“to be ineligible to, and incapable of holding any office
 “[‘established’ stricken out] under the authority of the United
 “States (except those peculiarly belonging to the functions of
 “the second branch) during the term for which they are
 “elected, and for one year thereafter”

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the
 fourth resolution, namely

“and to be ineligible and incapable of holding any office
 “under a particular State”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the fifth resolution
 reported from the Committee namely.

“Resolved that each Branch ought to possess the right of
 originating acts”

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock
 A. M.

Wednesday June 27. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the sixth resolution reported from the Committee in order to take up the seventh and eighth resolutions

On the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the first clause of the seventh resolution namely

“Resolved that the right of suffrage in the first branch of “the national Legislature ought not to be according to the “rule established in the articles of confederation”

Before a determination was taken on the clause, the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o’Clock A. M.

Thursday June 28. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to amend the seventh resolution reported from the Committee so as to read as follows, namely

Resolved that the right of suffrage in the first branch of the Legislature of the United States ought to be in proportion to the whole number of white and other free citizens and inhabitants of every age, sex and condition including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and three fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, except Indians, not paying taxes in each State.

It was moved and seconded to erase the word “not” from the first clause of the seventh resolution so as to read

Resolved that the right of suffrage in the second branch of the Legislature of the United States ought to be according to the rule established in the articles of confederation

The determination of the House on the motion for erasing the word “not” from the first clause of the seventh resolution was postponed, at the request of the Deputies of the State of New-York till tomorrow.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o’Clock A. M

Friday June 29. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to strike the word “not” out of the first clause of the seventh resolution reported from the Committee

On the question to [“ag” stricken out] strike out
it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the first clause of the seventh resolution, as reported from the Committee namely.

Resolved that the right of suffrage in the first branch of the [“national” stricken out] Legislature of the United States ought not to be according to the rule established in the articles of confederation but according to some equitable ratio of representation

On the question to agree
it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the farther consideration of the seventh in order to take up the eighth resolution

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the eighth resolution reported from the Committee so as to read as follows namely

Resolved that in the second branch of the Legislature of the United States each State shall have an equal vote.—

Before the determination of the House was taken on the last motion, the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M

Saturday June 30. 1787.

The following resolution was moved and seconded namely

“Resolved that the President be requested to write to the
“supreme Executive of the State of New Hampshire and
“inform him that the business before the Convention is of
“such a nature as to require the immediate attendance of the
“Gentlemen appointed by that State to this Convention.”

On the question to agree to the resolution
it passed in the negative.

It was then moved and seconded to take up the resolution submitted to the consideration of the House yesterday. namely.

Resolved that in the second Branch of the Legislature of the United States each State shall have an equal vote.

After some time passed in debate.

The House adjourned till Monday next at 11 oClock a. m.

Monday July 2. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following resolution. namely.

Resolved that in the second Branch of the Legislature of the United States each State shall have an equal vote.

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to appoint a Committee consisting

of a Deputy from each State to whom the eighth resolution, and so much of the seventh resolution, reported from the Committee of the whole House, as has not been decided upon should be referred

On the question to agree to this motion

it passed in the affirmative

and a Committee by ballot was appointed of

Mr Gerry, Mr Ellsworth, Mr Yates, Mr Paterson, Mr Franklin, Mr Bedford, Mr ^L Martin, Mr Mason, Mr Davie, Mr Rutledge and Mr Baldwin.

And then the House adjourned till Thursday next at 11 o'Clock A. M

Thursday July 5. 1787.

The honorable Mr Gerry reported from the Committee, to whom were referred the eighth resolution and such part of the seventh resolution as had not already been decided on by the House, that the Committee had directed him to submit the following report to the consideration of the House,—and the same being delivered in at the Secretary's table was read once throughout, and then by paragraphs and is as follows. namely.

The Committee to whom were referred the eighth resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House, and so much of the seventh as hath not been decided on submit the following report.

“That the subsequent propositions be recommended to the Convention, on condition that both shall be generally adopted.

1st That in the first branch of the Legislature each of the States now in the Union be allowed one Member for every forty thousand inhabitants of the description reported in the seventh resolution of the Committee of the whole House. That each State not containing that number shall be allowed one Member—That all Bills for raising or appropriating money and for fixing the salaries of the Officers of the Government of the United States, shall originate in the first Branch of the Legislature, and shall not be altered or amended by the second Branch—and that no money shall be drawn from the public Treasury but in pursuance of appropriations to be originated by the first Branch.

2^{ndly} That in the second Branch of the Legislature each State shall have an equal Vote.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the first proposition contained in the report, in order to take up the second.

On the question to postpone
it passed in the negative

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the first clause of the report in order to take up the following namely.

That the suffrages of the several States be regulated and proportioned according to the sums to be paid towards the General Revenue by the inhabitants of each State respectively—That an apportionment of suffrages, according to the ratio aforesaid, shall be made and regulated at the end of years from the first Meeting of the Legislature of the United-States—and so from time to time at the end of every years thereafter—but that for the present, and until the period first above mentioned shall have one suffrage &^{ca}

and on the question to postpone

it passed in the negative

and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M.

Friday July 6. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to refer the first clause of the first proposition reported from the grand Committee to a special Committee

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded that the Committee consist of five members.

which was unanimously agreed to—and a Committee was appointed by ballot of

Mr G. Morris, Mr Gorham, Mr Randolph, Mr Rutledge, and Mr King.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the remainder of the first proposition in order to take up the second.

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the second proposition

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to resume the consideration of the second clause of the first proposition, which had been postponed in order to take up the second proposition

which passed in the affirmative

On the question shall the following clause stand as part of the report, namely.

3 “That [‘each State not containing’ stricken out] all ‘Bills for raising or appropriating money, and for fixing the ‘salaries of the Officers of the Government of the United

“States, shall originate in the first branch of the Legislature,
 “and shall not be altered or amended by the second Branch—
 “and that no money shall be drawn from the Public Treasury
 “but in pursuance of appropriations to be originated by the
 “first Branch.”

it passed in the affirmative

and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11
 o’Clock

Saturday July 7. 1787.

A letter from W. Rawle, Secretary to the Library company of Philadelphia, addressed to His Excellency the President of the Convention, enclosing a resolve of that company granting the use of their books to the Members of the Convention, being read.

On motion

Resolved that the Secretary, by letter, present the thanks of the Convention to the Directors of the Library Company for their polite attention.

It was moved and seconded that the second proposition reported from the grand Committee stand part of the report namely

“That in the second Branch of the Legislature each State shall have an equal vote”

which passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the report from the grand Committee until the special Committee report.

which passed in the affirmative

And then the House adjourned till Monday next at 11
 o’Clock A. M.

Monday July 9. 1787.

The honorable Daniel Carrol Esquire One of the Deputies from the State of Maryland attended and took his seat.

The honorable M^r G. Morris, from the Committee to whom was referred the first clause of the first proposition reported from the grand Committee, informed the House that the Committee were prepared to report—He then read the report in his place, and the same being delivered in at the Secretary's table was read once throughout, and then by paragraphs—and is as follows, namely.

The Committee to whom was referred the first clause of the first proposition reported from the grand Committee beg leave to report

That in the first meeting of the Legislature of the United States the first branch thereof consist of fifty six Members, of which number

New Hampshire shall have.....	Two.
Massachusetts.....	Seven
Rhode Island.....	One
Connecticut.....	Four
New-York.....	Five
New-Jersey.....	Three
Pennsylvania.....	Eight
Delaware.....	One
Maryland.....	Four
Virginia.....	Nine
North Carolina.....	Five
South Carolina.....	Five
Georgia.....	Two.

2 But as the present situation of the States may probably alter as well in point of wealth as in the number of their in-

habitants that the Legislature be authorised from time to time to augment the number of representatives: and in case any of the States shall hereafter be divided, or any two or more States united, or any new State created within the limits of the United States the Legislature shall possess authority to regulate the number of representatives in any of the foregoing cases upon the principles of their wealth and number of inhabitants.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the first paragraph of the report in order to take up the second.

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the second paragraph of the report

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to refer the first paragraph of the report to a Committee of One member from each State,

which passed in the affirmative

and a Committee was appointed by ballot of.

The honorable M^r King, M^r Sherman, M^r Yates, M^r Brearely, M^r G. Morris, M^r Read, M^r Carrol, M^r Madison, M^r Williamson, M^r Rutledge, and M^r Houston.

and then the House adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

Tuesday July 10. 1787.

1 The honorable M^r King from the grand Committee to whom was referred the first paragraph of the report of a Committee consisting of M^r G. Morris, M^r Gorham, M^r

Randolph, M^r Rutledge, and M^r King, informed the House that the Committee were prepared to report—He then read the report in his place, and the same being delivered in at the Secretary's table was again read, and is as follows, namely.

That in the original formation of the Legislature of the United States, the first Branch thereof shall consist of sixty five members,

of which number

New Hampshire shall send.....	Three.
Massachusetts	Eight
Rhode Island.....	One.
Connecticut	Five
New York.....	Six
New-Jersey.....	Four.
Pennsylvania	Eight
Delaware	One
Maryland	Six
Virginia.....	Ten
North Carolina.....	Five
South Carolina.....	Five
Georgia.....	Three.

*

It was moved and seconded to amend the report by striking out the word “Three” in the apportionment of representation to New Hampshire, and inserting the word “Two”

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to amend the report by striking out the word “five” in the apportionment of representation to North Carolina, and inserting the word “six”

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to amend the report by striking

out the word "five" in the apportionment of representation to South Carolina and inserting the word "six"

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to amend the report by striking out the word "Three" in the apportionment of representation to Georgia and inserting the word "four"

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to double the number of representatives, in the first branch of the Legislature of the United States, apportioned by the report of the grand Committee to each State.

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the report of the grand Committee.

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following amendment after the second paragraph of the report from the Committee consisting of Mr Morris, Mr Gorham, Mr Randolph, Mr Rutledge and Mr King.—

"That in order to ascertain alterations in the population and wealth of the States the Legislature of the United States be required to cause a proper census and estimate to be taken once in every term of years."

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last motion in order to take up the following, namely

"That the Committee of eleven, to whom was referred the report of the Committee of five on the subject of representation, be requested to furnish the Convention with the principles on which they grounded the report."

which passed in the negative.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

Wednesday July 11. 1787.

The amendment offered to the second paragraph of the report from the Committee, consisting of M^r G. Morris, M^r Gorham, M^r Randolph M^r Rutledge and M^r King, being withdrawn—It was moved and seconded to substitute the following resolution, namely.

“Resolved That in order to ascertain the alterations that may
“happen in the population and wealth of the several States
“a census shall be taken of the free inhabitants of each State,
“and three fifths of the inhabitants of other description on
“the first year after this form of Government shall have been
“adopted—and afterwards on every term of years ;
“and the Legislature shall alter or augment the representa-
“tion accordingly”

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words^d

“three fifths of”

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the resolution proposed in order to take up the following namely.

Resolved That at the end of years from the meeting of the Legislature of the United-States and at the expiration of every years thereafter the Legislature of the United States be required to apportion the representation of the several States according to the principles of their wealth and population.

On the question to postpone, it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the first clause of the resolution, namely.

“That in order to ascertain the alterations that may happen in the population and wealth of the several States

“a Census shall be taken of the free inhabitants of each
“State”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause
of the resolution, namely

“and three fifths of the inhabitants of other description”

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause
of the resolution, namely

“On the first year after this form of government shall
“have been adopted”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank with the word
“fifteen”

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add after the words fifteen
years the words “at least”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause
of the resolution namely

“and the Legislature shall alter or augment the represen-
tation accordingly”

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the resolution as amended

it passed unanimously in the negative.

and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock
A. M.

Thursday July 12. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to
the last resolution agreed to by the House, respecting the

representation in the first branch of the Legislature of the U. S.—namely.

“Provided always that direct Taxation ought to be proportioned according to representation”

which passed unanimously in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the first clause in the report from the first grand Committee

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following amendment to the last clause adopted by the House namely

“and that the rule of contribution by direct taxation for the support of the government of the United States shall be the number of white inhabitants, and three fifths of every other description in the several States, until some other rule that shall more accurately ascertain the wealth of the several States can be devised and adopted by the Legislature

The last amendment being withdrawn—it was moved and seconded to substitute the following, namely.

“And in order to ascertain the alteration in the representation which may be required from time to time by the changes in the relative circumstances of the States—Resolved that a Census be taken within two years from the first meeting of the Legislature of the United States, and once within the term of every years afterwards of all the inhabitants of the United States in the manner, and according to the ratio recommended by Congress in their resolution of. and that the Legislature of the United States shall arrange the representation accordingly.

It was moved and seconded so to alter the last clause adopted by the House that together with the amendment proposed the whole should read as follows namely

“Provided always that representation ought to be proportioned according to direct Taxation, and in order to ascertain the alteration in the direct Taxation which may be required from time to time by the changes in the relative circumstances of the States— Resolved that a Census be taken within two years from the first meeting of the Legislature of the United States, and once within the term of every years afterwards of all the inhabitants of the United States in the manner and according to the ratio recommended by Congress in their resolution of April 18. 1783—and that the Legislature of the United States shall proportion the direct Taxation accordingly”

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “Two” and insert the word “Six”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank with the word “Ten”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “in the manner and according to the ratio recommended by Congress in their recommendation of April 18. 1783—and to substitute the following namely “of every description and condition”

which passed in the negative.

The question being about to be put upon the clause as amended—The previous question was called for,

and passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the clause, as amended, namely

“Provided always that representation ought to be proportioned according to direct Taxation and in order to ascertain the alteration in the direct Taxation which may be required from time to time by the changes in the relative circumstances

of the States— Resolved that a Census be taken within six years from the first meeting of the Legislature of the United States and once within the term of every Ten years afterwards of all the inhabitants of the United States in the manner and according to the ratio recommended by Congress in their resolution of April 18. 1783—and that the Legislature of the U. S. shall proportion the direct Taxation accordingly

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'Clock. A. M.

Friday July 13. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of that clause in the report of the grand Committee, which respects the originating of money bills in the first Branch—in order to take up the following, namely

“That in the second branch of the Legislature of the United-States each State shall have an equal vote”

It was moved and seconded to add the following amendment to the last clause agreed to by the House namely

“That from the first meeting of the Legislature of the United States until a Census shall be taken, all monies to be raised for supplying the public Treasury by direct Taxation shall be assessed on the inhabitants of the several States according to the number of their representatives respectively in the first Branch

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the amendment

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the amendment

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment namely

That from the first meeting of the Legislature of the United States until a Census shall be taken, all monies for supplying the public Treasury by direct Taxation shall be raised from the several States according to the number of their representatives respectively in the first Branch

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to reconsider the second clause of the report from the Committee of five—entered on the Journal of the 9th ins^t

which was unanimously agreed to.

It was moved and seconded to alter the second clause reported from the Committee of five, entered on the Journal of the 9th instant, so as to read as follows namely

“But as the present situation of the States may probably alter in the number of their inhabitants that the Legislature of the United States be authorised from time to time to apportion the number of representatives: and in case any of the States shall hereafter be divided, or any two or more States united, or any new States created within the limits of the United States, the Legislature of the U. S. shall possess authority to regulate the number of representatives in any of the foregoing cases upon the principle of their number of inhabitants, according to the provisions hereafter mentioned—

On the question to agree to the clause as amended

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add after the word “divided” the following words, namely

“or enlarged by addition of territory”

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

and then the House adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A M.

Saturday July 14. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following proposition, namely.

That to secure the liberties of the States already confederated, the number of representatives in the first branch from the States which shall hereafter be established, shall never exceed the representatives from such of the thirteen United States as shall accede to this Confederation.

On the question to agree to the proposition
it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to reconsider the two propositions reported from the grand Committee, and agreed by the House to stand part of the report--entered on the Journal of the 6. instant

It was moved and seconded to postpone the second clause of the report from the grand Committee, entered on the Journals of the 6 instant, in order to take up the following. namely

That the second branch of the Legislature shall have
Thirty six Members of which number

New Hampshire shall have.....	2.
Massachusetts.....	4
Rhode Island.....	1
Connecticut.....	3
New York.....	3
New Jersey.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	4

Delaware.....	1
Maryland.....	3
Virginia.....	5
N ^o Carolina.....	3
S ^o Carolina.....	3
Georgia.....	2.

On the question to postpone, it passed in the negative.
and then the House adjourned till Monday

Monday July 16. 1787.

The question being taken on the whole of the report from
the grand Committee as amended

it passed in the affirmative

and is as follows, namely,

Resolved—That in the original formation of the Legisla-
ture of the United States the first Branch thereof shall consist
of Sixty five members—of which number

New Hampshire shall send Three

Massachusetts Eight

• Rhode Island.....One

Connecticut Five

New York.....Six

New Jersey four

Pennsylvania Eight

Delaware One

Maryland Six

Virginia.....Ten

North Carolina.....Five

South Carolina.....Five

Georgia.....Three.

But as the present situation of the States may probably alter in the number of their inhabitants the Legislature of the United States shall be authorized from time to time to apportion the number of representatives: and in case any of the States shall hereafter be divided, or enlarged by addition of territory, or any two or more States united, or any New States created within the limits of the United States the Legislature of the United States shall possess authority to regulate the number of representatives: [“and” stricken out] in [“case” stricken out] any of the foregoing cases upon the principle of their number of inhabitants, according to the provisions hereafter mentioned, namely,

Provided always that representation ought to be proportioned according to direct Taxation; and in order to ascertain the alteration in the direct Taxation, which may be required from time to time by the changes in the relative circumstances of the States—Resolved that a Census be taken within six years from the first Meeting of the Legislature of the United States, and once within the term of every Ten years afterwards of all the inhabitants of the United States in the manner and according to the ratio recommended by Congress in their resolution of April 18. 1783—and that the Legislature of the United States shall proportion the direct Taxation accordingly.

Resolved That all Bills for raising or appropriating money, and for fixing the salaries of the Officers of the Government of the United States shall originate in the first Branch of the Legislature of the United States, and shall not be altered or amended by the second Branch—and that no money shall be drawn from the Public Treasury but in pursuance of appropriations to be originated by the first Branch.

Resolved That in the second Branch of the Legislature of the United States each State shall have an equal vote.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the first clause of the sixth resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House namely

“That the national Legislature ought to possess the legislative rights vested in Congress by the confederation ”

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to commit the second clause of the Sixth resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House

which passed in the negative

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o’Clock A. M.

Tuesday July 17. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the ^{considerⁿ of the} second clause of the Sixth resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House in order to take up the following

“To make laws binding on the People of the United States in all cases which may concern the common interests of the Union: but not to interfere with the government of the individual States in any matters of internal police which respect the government of such States only, and wherein the general welfare of the United States is not concerned.”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to alter the second clause of the 6th resolution so as to read as follows, namely

“and moreover to legislate in all cases for the general interests of the Union, ^{and} also in those to which the States are

separately incompetent, or in which the harmony of the United States may be interrupted by the exercise of individual legislation

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following clause of the sixth resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House, namely,

“to negative all laws passed by the several States contravening in the opinion of the national legislature, the articles of union, or any treaties subsisting under the authority of the Union”

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following resolution namely.

Resolved that the legislative acts of the United States made by virtue and in pursuance of the articles of Union and all Treaties made and ratified under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the respective States as far as those acts or Treaties shall relate to the said States, or their Citizens and Inhabitants—and that the Judiciaries of the several States shall be bound thereby in their decisions, any thing in the respective laws of the individual States to the contrary notwithstanding

which passed unanimously in the affirmative



It was moved and seconded to strike the words

“national legislature” out of the second clause of the 9th resolution, reported from the Committee of the whole House and to insert the words

“the Citizens of the United States”

which passed in the negative

+ On the question to agree to the first clause of the 9th resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House namely “That a national Executive be instituted to consist of a Single Person,” it passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to alter the second clause of the 9th resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House so as to read

“To be chosen by Electors to be appointed by the several Legislatures of the individual States”
which passed in the negative



It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the following clause

“for the term of seven years”

which was unanimously agreed to

On the question to agree to the following clause namely

“with power to carry into effect the national laws”

it passed unanimously in y^e affirmative

On the question to agree to the following clause namely

“to appoint to offices in cases not otherwise provided for”

it passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the following words namely

“to be ineligible a second time”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “seven years” and to insert the words “good behaviour.”

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words

“seven years”

which passed in the negative

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o’Clock

A. M.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause namely
“to be chosen by the national Legislature
which passed unan: in the affirmative.

Wednesday July 18. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the following clause in the 9th resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House namely

“for the term of seven years”

which passed unanimously in y^e affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the remaining clause of the 9th and the 10th resolution in order to take up the 11th resolution.

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following clause of the 11th resolution namely

“That a national Judiciary be established”

it passed unanimously in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following clause of the 11th resolution namely

“To consist of One supreme Tribunal

it passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words

“second branch of the national Legislature” and to insert the words “national executive” in the 11. resolution

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to alter the 3rd clause of the 11th resolution so as to read as follows, namely,

The Judges of which shall be nominated and appointed by the Executive by and with the advice and consent of the second Branch of the Legislature of the United States—and every such nomination shall be made at least days prior to such appointment

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to alter the 3rd clause of the 11th resolution so as to read as follows namely

That the Judges shall be nominated by the Executive and such nomination shall become an appointment if not disagreed to within days by two thirds of the second branch of the Legislature.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last amendment

which was unanimously agreed to

On the question to agree to the following clause of the 11th resolution namely “to hold their Offices during good behaviour”

it passed unanimously in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following clause of the eleventh resolution namely

“to receive, punctually, at stated times a fixed compensation for their services”

it passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike the words

“Encrease or” out of the eleventh resolution

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the clause as amended namely “to receive, punctually, at stated times, a fixed compensation for their services in which no diminution shall be made so as to affect the Persons actually in Office at the time of such “diminution”

it passed unanimously in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 12th resolution namely

“That the national Legislature be empowered to appoint “inferior Tribunals”

it passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike the words

“impeachments of national Officers” out of the 13th resolution

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to alter the 13th resolution so as to read as follows namely

That the jurisdiction of the national Judiciary shall extend to cases arising under laws passed by the general Legislature, and to such other questions as involve the National peace and harmony

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 14 resolution namely

Resolved That provision ought to be made for the admission of States lawfully arising within the limits of the United States, whether from a voluntary junction of government and territory, or otherwise with the consent of a number of voices in the national Legislature less than the whole.

it passed ^{unanimously} in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the first clause of the 15th resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House

[“it p” stricken out]

it passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the last clause of the 15th resolution

it passed unanimously in the negative

It was moved and seconded to alter the sixteenth resolution so as to read as follows namely

That a republican form of Government shall be guaranteed to each State—and that each State shall be protected against foreign and domestic violence

which passed in the affirmative

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o’Clock A. M.

Thursday July 19. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to reconsider the several clauses of the 9th resolution which respect the appointment, duration, and eligibility of the National Executive.

and unanimously agreed to reconsider immediately

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following proposition, namely,

“to be chosen by Electors appointed for that purpose by the Legislatures of the States, in the following proportion

One person from each State whose numbers, according to the ratio fixed in the resolution, shall not exceed 100,000—*Two* from each of the others, whose numbers shall not exceed 300,000—and *Three* from each of the rest.

On the question to agree to the following clause namely

“To be chosen by electors appointed for that purpose by the Legislatures of the States”

it passed in the affirmative.

It was agreed to postpone the consideration of the remainder of the proposition.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause, namely,

“for the term of seven years”

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the following clause namely

“for the term of six years”

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to restore the words

“to be ineligible a second time”

it passed in the negative.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o’Clock A. M.

Friday July 20. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the clause, respecting the number of Electors, entered on the Journal yesterday in order to take up the following namely,

Resolved that for the first election of the supreme Executive the proportion of Electors shall be as follows, namely

New Hampshire.....	1	Delaware.....	1
Massachusetts.....	3	Maryland.....	2
Rhode Island.....	1	Virginia.....	3
Connecticut.....	2	North Carolina.....	2
New York.....	2	South Carolina.....	2
New Jersey.....	2	Georgia.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	3		—
	—		in all 25. Electors.

On the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to refer the last motion to a Committee

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to add one Elector to the States, of New Hampshire and Georgia.

which passed in the affirmative.

The last motion having been misunderstood, it was moved and seconded that it be put again—and on the question to give an additional Elector to each of the States of New Hampshire and Georgia

it passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the above resolution respecting the first election of the supreme Executive

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following resolution

Resolved That the Electors respectively shall not be Members of the National Legislature, or Officers of the Union, or eligible to the office of supreme Magistrate

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause of the 9th resolution reported, from the Committee of the whole House namely

“To be removable on impeachment and conviction of malpractice or neglect of duty”

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last motion

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the clause

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause namely

“to receive a fixed compensation for the devotion of his time to public service”

which passed unan : in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause, namely

“to be paid out of the national Treasury”

which passed unan : in the affirmative

and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o’Clock A. M.

Saturday July 21. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the resolution respecting the Electors of the supreme Executive, namely

“Who shall be paid out of the national Treasury for the
“devotion of their time to ^{the} public service”

which passed unanimously in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to add after the words “national Executive” in the 10th resolution the words “together with the supreme national Judiciary.”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the 10th resolution, as reported from the Committee of the whole House, namely

Resolved that the national Executive shall have a right to negative any legislative act, which shall not be afterwards passed unless by two third parts of each Branch of the national Legislature.

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following amendment of the 3rd clause of the 11th resolution, namely

“That the Judges shall be nominated by the Executive, “and such [‘appointment’ stricken out] nomination shall “become an appointment if not disagreed to by the second “Branch of the Legislature”

it passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the following clause of the 11th resolution, as reported from the Committee of the whole House, namely

“The Judges of which shall be appointed by the second “Branch of the national Legislature”

it passed in the affirmative

And then the House adjourned till Monday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

Monday July 23rd. 1787.

The honorable John Langdon and Nicholas Gillman Esquires, Deputies from the State of New Hampshire, attended and took their seats

The following credentials were produced and read—
(Here insert the credentials of the Deputies of the State
of New Ham^r

On the question to agree to the 17th resolution, as reported from the Committee of the whole House, namely

“That provision ought to be made for the amendment of
“the articles of union, whensoever it shall seem necessary”
it passed unanimously in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to add after the word “States” in the 18 resolution, the words “and of the national government”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 18th resolution as amended namely

“That the legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Powers
“within the several States, and of the national Government,
“ought to be bound by oath to support the articles of union”
it passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike the following words out of the 19th resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House namely

“to an Assembly or assemblies of representatives, recommended by the several Legislatures, to be expressly chosen
“by the people to consider and decide thereon”

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the 19th resolution as reported from the Committee of the whole House, namely

It was moved and seconded that the proceedings of the establishment of a national government, except what respects the Supreme Executive, be referred to a Committee for the purpose of reporting a Constitution conformably to the Proceedings aforesaid—which passed unanimously in the affirmative

Resolved that the amendments which shall be offered to the confederation by the Convention ought at a proper time or times after the approbation of Congress to be submitted to an assembly or assemblies of representatives, recommended by the several Legislatures, to be expressly chosen by the People to consider and decide thereon

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following resolution, namely

Resolved That the representation in the second Branch of the Legislature of the United States consist of Members from each State, who shall vote per capita.

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank with the word "Three"

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank with the number "Two"

which was unanimously agreed to

On the question to agree to the resolution as filled up—
it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to reconsider that clause of the resolution respecting the appointment of the supreme Executive.

which passed in the affirmative

and to-morrow was assigned for the reconsideration.



[The following was stricken out: "It was moved and seconded to refer the proceedings of the Convention to a Committee which passed in the affirmative."]

On the question that the Committee consist of a Member from each State

it passed in the negative.

To-morrow assigned for appointing the Committee.

On the question that the Committee consist of Seven
it passed in the negative

On the question that the Committee consist of five
it passed unanimously in the affirmative.

and then the house adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock.

Tuesday
July 24th 1787.

It was moved and seconded to strike the following words out of the resolution respecting the supreme Executive namely "by electors appointed for that purpose by the Legislatures of the States" and to insert the words

"by the national Legislature"

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word "six" and to insert the word "fifteen."

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the resolution respecting the Executive

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following resolution namely.

Resolved that the supreme Executive shall be chosen every years

by Electors to be taken by lot from the national Legislature; the Electors to proceed immediately to the choice of the Executive, and not to separate until it be made The question of Order being taken on the last [word stricken out, illegible] Motion—it was determined that the motion is in order.

On the question to postpone the consideration of the resolution, it passed unanimously in the affirmative



It was moved and seconded to discharge the Committee of the whole House from acting on the propositions submitted to the Convention by the honorable Mr C. Pinckney—and that the said propositions be referred to the Committee to whom the Proceedings of the Convention are referred

which passed unanim: in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to take the like order on the propositions submitted to the Convention by the honorable Mr Paterson

which passed unan: in the affirmative

and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M.

Wednesday July 25. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment to the resolution respecting the election of the supreme Executive namely

“except when the Magistrate last chosen shall have continued in office the whole term for which he was chosen, and be reeligible in which case the choice shall be by Electors appointed for that purpose by the several Legislatures”

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment to the resolution respecting the supreme Executive, namely

“Provided that no person shall be capable of holding the said office for more than six years in any term of twelve”

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last amendment

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the amendment

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to refer the resolution respecting the Executive (except that clause which provides that it consist of a single Person) to the Committee of detail.

Before a determination was taken on the last motion The House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M.

Thursday July 26. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to amend the third clause of the resolution respecting the national executive so as to read as follows, namely

“for the term of seven years to be ineligible a second
“time”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the whole resolution respecting the supreme Executive namely.

Resolved That a national Executive be instituted

to consist of a Single Person

to be chosen by the national Legislature

for the term of seven years

to be ineligible a second time

with power to carry into execution the national Laws

to appoint to Offices in cases not otherwise provided
for.

to be removable on impeachment and conviction of
malpractice or neglect of duty

to receive a fixed compensation for the devotion of his
time to public service
to be paid out of the public Treasury.

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following Resolution namely.

Resolved That it be an instruction to the Committee to whom were referred the proceedings of the Convention for the establishment of a national government, to receive a clause or clauses, requiring certain qualifications of landed property and citizenship in the United States for the Executive, the Judiciary, and the Members of both branches of the Legislature of the United States; and for disqualifying all such persons as are indebted to, or have unsettled accounts with the United States from being Members of either Branch of the national Legislature.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word
“landed”

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the clause respecting the qualification as amended

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the words [“or Officers” stricken out] “and Pensioners of the Government of the United States” to the clause of disqualification

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the following words, namely

“or have unsettled accounts with”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the clause of disqualification as amended

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following resolution namely

Resolved that it be an instruction to the Committee to whom were referred the proceedings of the Convention for the establishment of a national Government, to receive a clause or clauses for preventing the seat of the national Government being in the same City or Town with the seat of the Government of any State, longer than until the necessary public Buildings can be erected.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last resolution.

It was moved and seconded to refer such proceedings of the Convention, as have been agreed on since Monday last, to the Committee of detail

which passed unanimously in y^e affirmative
and then the House adjourned till monday Aug^t 6th

Monday August 6. 1787.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.

The honorable John Francis Mercer Esq, One of the Deputies from the State of Maryland, attended and took his seat.

The honorable M^r Rutledge, from the Committee to whom were referred the Proceedings of the Convention for the purpose of reporting a Constitution for the establishment of a national Government conformable to these Proceedings, informed the House that the Committee were prepared to

report— The report was then delivered in at the Secretary's table, and being read once throughout ^{and copies thereof given to the members} — It was moved and seconded to adjourn till wednesday morning which passed in the negative.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 11 o'Clock A. M.

Tuesday
August 7. 1787.



It was moved and seconded to alter the second clause of the third article so as to read

“each of which shall ^{in all cases} have a negative on the legislative acts of the other”

which passed in the negative

On the question to strike the following clause out of the third article namely

“each of which shall, in all cases, have a negative on the other”

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to add the following words to the last clause of the third article

“unless a different day shall be appointed by law”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “December” and to insert the word “May” in the third article

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to insert after the word “Senate” in the third article, the following words, namely

“subject to the negative hereafter mentioned”

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the Preamble to the constitution as reported from the committee to whom were referred the Proceedings of the Convention—it passed unan: in the affirmative
On the question to agree to the first article, as reported, it passed in the affirmative
On the question to agree to the second article, as reported, it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the last clause of the third article so as to read as follows namely

“The Legislature shall meet at least once in every year;
“and such meeting shall be on the first monday in December
“unless a different day shall be appointed by law”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the last clause in the first section of the fourth article

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to adjourn till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock

which passed in the negative

The House then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock

Wednesday August 8. 1787.

On the question to agree to the first section of the fourth article as reported

it passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “three” and to insert the word “seven” in the second section of the fourth article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the second section of the fourth article by inserting the word [“‘in’ instead”
stricken out] “of” ^{instead of “in”} after the word “citizen” and the words “an inhabitant” instead of the words “a resident”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the second section of the fourth article as amended

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “five” and to insert the word “six” before the words “in South Carolina” in the third section of the fourth article

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the third section of the fourth article as reported

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to alter the latter clause of the fourth section of the fourth article so as to read as follows namely

“according to the rule herein after made for direct taxation not exceeding the rate of One for every forty thousand”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the fourth section of the fourth article namely

“Provided that every State shall have at least one representative”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the word “free” before the word “inhabitants” in the fourth section of the fourth article

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the fourth section of the fourth article as amended

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the fifth section of the fourth article

which passed in the affirmative

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

Thursday August 9. 1787.

On the question to agree to the 6 section of the 4. article as reported.

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 7. section of the 4 article as reported

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the following words in the third clause of the 5 article after the word "executive"

"of the State, in the representation of which the vacancies shall happen"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the 3rd clause of the 1st section of the 5. article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following words to the 3rd clause of the 1st section of the 5 article, namely

"unless other provision shall be made by the Legislature"

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to alter the 3rd clause in the 1st section of the 5. article so as to read as follows, namely

"vacancies happening by refusals to accept resignations or
"otherwise may be supplied by the Legislature of the State
"in the representation of which such vacancies shall happen
"or by the executive thereof until the next meeting of the
"Legislature"

which passed in the affirmative

On the motion to agree to the three first clauses of the 1st section of the 5th article

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last clause in the first section of the 5. article

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the last clause in the 1st section of the 5. article

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the following words after the word "after" in the 2nd section of the 5 article namely

"they shall be assembled in consequence of"

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 2nd section of the 5. article as amended.

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word "four" and to insert the word "fourteen" in the 3 section of the 5 article

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word "four" and to insert the word "fourteen" in the 3 section of the 5 article

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word "four" and to insert the word "Ten" in the 3 section of the 5 article

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word "four" and to insert the word "nine" in the 3rd section of the 5 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the 3rd section of the 5

article by inserting the word “of” after the word “citizen” and the words “an inhabitant” instead of the words “a resident”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 3rd section of the 5 article as amended

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 4th section of the 5. article as reported

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “each House” and to insert the words “the House of representatives” in the 1st section of the 6th article

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to insert the word “respectively” after the word “State” in the 1st section of the 6. article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to alter the second clause in the first section of the 6th article so as to read as follows namely

“but regulations in each of the foregoing cases may, at any time, be made or altered by the Legislature of the “United States”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 1st section of the 6th article as amended

it passed in the affirmative.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o’Clock A. M.

Friday August 10. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to strike out 2nd sect. of the 6. article in order to introduce the following namely

“That the qualifications of the members of the Legislature
“be as follows.

“The Members of the House of representatives shall possess
“a clear and unincumbered property of

“The Members of the Senate”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike the following words out of the 2nd sect. of the 6. article, namely

“with regard to property”

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the 2nd sect. of the 6. article as reported.

it passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to reconsider the 2nd sect. of the 4th article

which passed in the affirmative

and monday next was assigned for the reconsideration

It was moved and seconded to amend the 3rd sect. of the 6. article to read as follows, namely.

“not less than 33 members of the House of representa-
“tives, nor less than 14 members of the Senate, shall consti-
“tute a quorum to do business; a smaller number in either
“House may adjourn from day to day, but the number neces-
“sary to form such quorum may be encreased by an act of
“the Legislature on the addition of members in either branch”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to add the following amendment to the 3rd sect. of the 6. article

“and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 3rd sect. of the 6. article as amended

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 4 sect of the 6 article as reported

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 5. sect. of the 6 article as reported

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the last clause in the 6 sect. of the 6. article by adding the following words

“with the concurrence of two thirds”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 6 sect. of the 6 article as amended

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words

“one fifth part” and to insert the words “of every one Member present” in the latter clause of the 7. sect. of the 6 article

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “each House” and to insert the words “the House of representatives” in the second clause of the 7 sect of the 6 article—and to add the following words to the section, namely

“and any member of the Senate shall be at liberty to enter his dissent”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike the following words out of the 7 sect of the 6 article, namely

“when it shall be acting in a legislative capacity”
and to add the following words to the section

“except such parts thereof as in their judgment require secrecy”

which passed in the affirmative.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

Saturday August 11. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to amend the first clause of the 7 sect. of the 6 article to read as follows namely

“Each House shall keep a Journal of it's proceedings, and “shall from time to time publish the same ; except such part “of the proceedings of the Senate when acting not in it's “Legislative capacity as may be judged by that House to “require secrecy”

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to insert in the first clause of the 7 sect of the 6 article after the word “thereof” the following words

“relative to Treaties and military operations”

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the 7. sect. of the 6 article as amended

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to alter the 8th sect. of the 6. article to read as follows, namely,

“The Legislature shall at their first assembling determine

“on a place at which their future Sessions shall be held:
 “neither House shall afterwards, during the Session of the
 “House of Representatives, without the consent of the other,
 “adjourn for more than three days, nor shall they adjourn to
 “any other place than such as shall have been fixed by law”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to prefix the following words to
 the 8 sect. of the 6 article, namely

“During the session of the Legislature”

and to strike out the last clause of the section

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 8 sect. of the 6 article as
 amended.

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to reconsider the 5. sect. of the
 4. article

which passed in the affirmative

and monday next was assigned for the reconsideration

And then the House adjourned till [^{Monday next} “to-morrow” stricken
 out] at 11 o’Clock A. M.

Monday August 13. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “seven”
 and to insert the word “four” in the 2nd sect. of the 4 article

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “seven”
 and to insert the word “nine” in the 2nd sect. of the 4 article

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “shall
 have been a citizen of the United States for at least seven
 years before his election” and to insert between the words

“an” and “inhabitant” the words “Citizen and” in the 2nd sect. of the 4 article

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the amendment of “nine”
it passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the amendment of “four”
it passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the 2nd sect. of the 4 article, namely,

“Provided always that the above limitation of seven years
“shall not be construed to affect the rights of those who are
“now Citizens of the United States”

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “seven”
and to insert the word “five” in the 2nd sect. of the 4. article
which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the 2nd sect. of the 4. article as formerly [“passed” stricken out] amended
it passed in the affirmative.

On the question shall the word “nine” in the 3rd sect. of the 5. article stand part of the said section
it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the 5. sect of the 4. article to read as follows, namely,

“all bills for raising money for the purposes of revenue,
“or for appropriating the same, shall originate in the House
“of representatives ; and shall not be so altered or amended
“by the Senate, as to encrease or diminish the sum to be
“raised, or change the mode of raising or the objects of it’s
“appropriation”

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the 5 sect. of the 4. article as reported

it passed in the negative.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M.

Tuesday August 14. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 9 section of the 6 article in order to take up the following

“The members of each House shall be incapable of holding any Office under the United States for which they, or any other for their benefit, receive any salary, fees, or emoluments of any kind—and the acceptance of such office shall vacate their seats respectively”

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to amend the 9 section of the 6 article by adding the following clause after the words [“un” stricken out] “be elected”

“except in the army or navy thereof, but in that case their seats shall be vacated”

Before the question was taken on the last amendment

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 9th section of the 6 article until the powers to be vested in the Senate are ascertained

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the latter clause of the 10 sect. of the 6 article and to insert the following

“to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment to the 10 sect. of the 6 article

“five dollars or the present value thereof per diem during
“their attendance & for every thirty miles travel in going to
“and returning from Congress”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment to the 10th sect. of the 6 article

“to be ascertained by law”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 10 section of the 6 article as amended it passed in the affirmative—

and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 oClock A M

Wednesday August 15. 1787.

On the question to agree to the 11 Sect. of the 6 article as reported

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the latter part of the 12 Sect. of the 6 article,

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to [“add the following” stricken out] amend- [“ment to” stricken out] the 12. sect. of the 6 article as follows

“Each House shall possess the right of originating all Bills
“except Bills for raising money for the purposes of revenue or
“for appropriating the same and for fixing the salaries of
“the Officers of Government which shall originate in the
“House of representatives; but the Senate may propose or
“concur with amendments as in other cases”

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last amendment

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment of the 13th sect. of the 6 article.

“Every bill which shall have passed the two Houses, shall, before it become a law, be severally presented to the President of the United States and to the Judges of the supreme court, for the revision of each—If, upon such revision, they shall approve of it, they shall respectively signify their approbation by signing it—But, if upon such revision, it shall appear improper to either or both to be passed into a law; it shall be returned, with the objections against it, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill: But, if, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that House, when either the President or a Majority of the Judges shall object, or three fourths, where both shall object, shall agree to pass it, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered and, if approved by two thirds, or three fourths of the other House, as the case may be, it shall become a law”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 13th sect. of the 6th article

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “two thirds” and to insert the words “three fourths” in the 13th sect. of the 6 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the first clause of the 13 sect. of the 6 article as follows

“No Bill or resolve of the Senate and House of representatives shall become a Law, or have force until it shall have been presented to the President of the United States for his revision”

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “seven” and to insert the words “ten (“sundays excepted”) in the 13th sect. of the 6 article

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 13 sect. of the 6 article as amended

it passed in the affirmative

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o’Clock A. M.

Thursday August 16. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following as the 14 section of the 6. article.

“every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment, and in the cases hereinafter mentioned) shall be presented to the President for his revision; and before the same shall have force, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by the Senate and House of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill”

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to insert the following proviso after the first clause of the 1st section of the 7-article.

“Provided that no Tax, Duty or Imposition shall be laid “by the Legislature of the United States on articles exported “from any State”

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the Proviso

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to add the words “and post roads” after the words “post offices” in the 7 clause of the 1st sect of the 7. article

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to strike the words “and emit bills” out of the 8. clause of the 1 section of the 7 [“clause” stricken out] article

which passed in the affirmative.

separate questions being taken on the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 clauses of the 1. sect. of the 7 article as amended

They passed in the affirmative.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o’Clock A. M.

Friday August 17. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to insert the word “joint” before the word “ballot” in the 9 ^{clause} [“sect.” stricken out] of the 1 sect. 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the 9 clause of the 1. sect. of the 7 article

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to alter the ^{first part of the} 12th clause 1 sect. 7 article to read as follows

“To punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words “define and” between the word “To” and the word “punish” in the 12 clause

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the second part of the 12 clause as follows

“To punish the counterfeiting of the securities and current coin of the United States, and offences against the law of nations”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 13 clause of the 1st sect. 7 article amended as follows

“To subdue a rebellion in any State against the government thereof on the application of it’s Legislature, or without when the Legislature cannot meet”

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “make” and to insert the word “declare” in the 14th clause

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the 14 clause

which passed in the negative.

The question being again taken to strike out the word “make” and to insert the word “declare” in the 14. clause

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the words

“and to make peace” to the 14 clause

which passed in the negative

Separate questions having been taken on the 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14 clauses of the 1st section, 7 article as amended.

They passed in the affirmative

And the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock
A. M.

Saturday August 18. 1787.

The following additional powers^{proposed} to be vested in the Legislature of the United States having been submitted to the consideration of the Convention—It was moved and seconded to refer them to the Committee to whom the proceedings of the Convention were referred

which passed in the affirmative

The propositions are as follows

To dispose of the unappropriated lands of the United States

To institute temporary governments for new States arising thereon

To regulate affairs with the Indians as well within as without the limits of the United States

To exercise exclusively Legislative authority at the seat of the general Government, and over a district around the same, not exceeding square miles: the consent of the Legislature of the State or States comprising such district being first obtained

To grant charters of incorporation in cases where the public good may require them, and the authority of a single State may be incompetent

To secure to literary authors their copy rights for a limited time

To establish an University

To encourage, by proper premiums and provisions, the advancement of useful knowledge and discoveries

To authorise the Executive to procure and hold for the use of the United States landed property for the erection of forts, magazines, and other necessary buildings

To fix and permanently establish the seat of Government of the United-States in which they shall possess the exclusive right of soil and jurisdiction

To establish seminaries for the promotion of literature and the arts and sciences

To grant charters of incorporation

To grant patents for useful inventions

To secure to authors exclusive rights for a certain time

To establish public institutions, rewards and immunities for the promotion of agriculture, commerce, trades, and manufactures.

That Funds which shall be appropriated for payment of public Creditors shall not during the time of such appropriation be diverted or applied to any other purpose—and to prepare a clause or clauses for restraining the Legislature of the United States from establishing a perpetual revenue

To secure the payment of the public debt.

To secure all Creditors, under the new Constitution, from a violation of the public faith, when pledged by the authority of the Legislature

To grant letters of marque and reprisal

To regulate Stages on the post-roads.

It was moved and seconded That a Committee to consist of a Member from each State be appointed to consider the neces-

sity and expediency of the debts of the several States being assumed by the United States

which passed in the affirmative

and a Committee was appointed by ballot of the honorable Mr Langdon, Mr King, Mr Sherman, Mr Livingston, Mr Clymer, Mr Dickinson, Mr McHenry, Mr Mason, Mr Williamson, Mr C. C. Pinckney, and Mr Baldwin.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following resolution, namely

Resolved That this Convention will meet punctually at 10 o'clock every morning (Sundays excepted) and sit till four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the President shall adjourn the Convention and that no motion for adjournment be allowed.

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "and support" between the word "raise" and the word "armies" in the 14. clause, 1 sect, 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words "build and equip" and to insert the words "provide and maintain" in the 15 clause, 1 sect. 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the following as [^a"the" stricken out] 16th clause, in the 1 sect. of the 7. article

"To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to annex the following proviso to the last clause

“provided that in time of peace the army shall not consist
“of more than thousand men”

which passed [“nem con:” stricken out] in the
negative.

It was moved and seconded to insert the following as
a clause in the 1 sect. of the 7 article

“to make laws for regulating and disciplining the militia
“of the several States, reserving to the several States the
“appointment of their militia Officers”

It was moved and seconded to postpone the last clause in
order to take up the following

“To establish an uniformity of exercise and arms for the
“militia—and rules for their government when called into
“service under the authority of the United States: and to
“establish and regulate a militia in any State where it’s Legis-
“lature shall neglect to do it”

It was moved and seconded to refer the two last motions to a
Committee

which passed in the affirmative
and they were referred to the Committee of eleven.

And then the House adjourned till monday next at 10
o’clock A. M.

Monday August 20th. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to refer the following propositions
to the Committee of five.

which passed in the affirmative.

Each House shall be the Judge of it’s own privileges, and
shall have authority to punish by imprisonment every person
violating the same: or who, in the place where the Legislature

may be sitting and during the time of it's session, shall threaten any of it's members for any thing said or done in the House: or who shall assault any of them therefor—or who shall assault, or arrest any witness or other person ordered to attend either of the Houses in his way going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by their order.

Each Branch of the Legislature, as well as the supreme Executive shall have authority to require the opinions of the supreme Judicial Court upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions

The privileges and benefit of the writ of habeas corpus shall be enjoyed in this government in the most expeditious and ample manner: and shall not be suspended by the Legislature except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time not exceeding months.

The liberty of the Press shall be inviolably preserved.

No Troops shall be kept up in time of peace, but by consent of the Legislature

The military shall always be subordinate to the civil power, and no grants of money shall be made by the Legislature for supporting military land forces for more than one year at a time

No Soldier shall be quartered in any house in time of peace without consent of the Owner.

No person holding the Office of President of the United States—a Judge of their supreme Court—Secretary for the Department of foreign affairs—of Finance—of Marine—of War—or of

shall be capable of holding at the same time any other office of trust or emolument under the United States, or an individual State.

No religious test or qualification shall ever be annexed to any oath of office under the authority of the United States:

The United States shall be for ever considered as one Body-corporate and politic in law, and entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities which to Bodies Corporate do, or ought to appertain.

The Legislature of the United States shall have the power of making the great seal, which shall be kept by the President of the United States or in his absence^{by} the President of the Senate, to be used by them as the occasion may require—— It shall be called the great Seal of the United-States and shall be affixed to all laws.

all commissions and writs shall run in the name of the United States.

The jurisdiction of the supreme court shall be extended to all controversies between the United States and an individual State—or the United States and the Citizen of an individual State.

To assist the President in [“directing” stricken out] conducting the Public affairs there shall be a Council of State composed of the following Officers.

1. The Chief Justice of the supreme Court, who shall from time to time recommend such alterations of, and additions to, the Laws of the United-States as may in his opinion be necessary to the due administration of Justice, and such as may promote useful learning and inculcate sound morality throughout the Union: He shall be President of the Council in the absence of the President.

2. The Secretary of domestic-affairs who shall be appointed by the President and hold his office during [a word erased] pleasure It shall be his duty to attend to matters of general

police, the state of agriculture and manufactures, the opening of roads and navigations, and the facilitating communications through the United States, and he shall from time to time recommend such measures and establishments as may tend to promote those objects.

3 The Secretary of Commerce and Finance who shall also be appointed by the President during pleasure. It shall be his duty to superintend all matters relating to the public finances, to prepare and report Plans of revenue and for the regulation of expenditures, and also to recommend such things as may in his judgment promote the commercial interests of the United-States.

4. The Secretary of foreign affairs who shall ^{also} be appointed by the President during pleasure— It shall be his duty to correspond with all foreign Ministers, prepare plans of Treaties, and consider such as may be transmitted from abroad—and generally to attend to the Interests of the United States, in their connections with foreign Powers.

5. The Secretary of war who shall also be appointed by the President during pleasure.—It shall be his duty to superintend every thing relating to the war Department such as the raising and equipping of Troops, the care of military Stores, public Fortifications, arsenals, and the like—also in time of war to prepare and recommend Plans of offence and defence.

6 The Secretary of the Marine who shall also be appointed by the President during pleasure—It shall be his duty to superintend every thing relating to the marine Department, the public ships, Dock-yards, naval stores, and Arsenals—also in time of war to prepare and recommend Plans of offence and defence.

The President shall also appoint a Secretary of State to hold his office during pleasure; who shall be Secretary of the Council of State, and also public Secretary to the President.— It shall be his duty to prepare all public dispatches from the President, which he shall countersign.

The President may from time to time submit any matter to the discussion of the Council of State, and he may require the written opinions of any one or more of the Members; But he shall in all cases exercise his own judgment, and either conform to such opinions or not as he may think proper: and every officer above mentioned shall be responsible for his opinion on the affairs relating to his particular Department.

Each of the Officers abovementioned shall be liable to impeachment and removal from office for neglect of duty, malversation, or corruption

That the Committee be directed to report qualifications for the President of the United-States—and a mode for trying the supreme Judges in cases of impeachment.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 17 clause, 1 sect. 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the following clause in the 1. sect. 7 article

“To make sumptuary laws”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to insert the following clause in the 1st sect. of the 7 article

“To establish all offices”

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the last clause of the 1st sect. 7 article, as reported,

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "some overt-act of" after the word "in" in the 2 sect. 7 article and to strike out the word "and" before the words "in adhering" and to insert the word "or"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words "or any of them" 2 section 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 2nd sect. 7 article in order to take up the following.

"Whereas it is essential to the preservation of Liberty to "define precisely and exclusively what shall constitute the "crime of Treason it is therefore ordained declared and established that if a man do levy war against the United States "within their Territories or be adherent to the enemies of "the United States within the said territories giving to them "aid and comfort within their Territories or elsewhere, and "thereof be provably attainted of open deed by the People "of his condition he shall be adjudged guilty of treason"

On the question to postpone

it passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words "against the United States" 1st line, 2 sect. 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "to the same overt-act." after the word "witnesses" 2 sect. 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike the words “some overt-act” out of the 1st line, 2 sect. 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words

“Sole and exclusive” before the word “power” in the 2 clause, 2 sect, 7 article.

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to re-instate the words

“against the United States” in the first line, 2 sect. 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “of the United States” in the 3rd line 2 sect. 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the 1st clause of the 2 sect. 7 article to read

“Treason against the United States shall consist only “in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the words

“giving them^{aid} and comfort” after the word “enemies” in the 2 section, 7 article.

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add after the words “overt act” the words “or on confession in open court” 2 section, 7 article.

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 2nd section of the 7 article as amended

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to strike the words

“white and other ” out of the 3rd sect. 7 article
which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word

“six ” and to insert the word “three ” in the 3rd section
of the 7 article.

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the
3rd section of the 7 article

“That from the first meeting of the Legislature of the
“United States until a Census shall be taken, all monies for
“supplying the public Treasury, by direct taxation shall be
“raised from the several States according to the number of
“their representatives respectively in the first Branch”

Before a question was taken on the last motion

The House adjourned.

Tuesday August 21. 1787.

The honorable Mr Livingston, from the Committee of eleven
to whom were referred

a proposition respecting the debts of the several States,
entered on the Journal of the 18 instant
and a proposition respecting the militia

entered on the Journal of the 18 instant
informed the House that the Committee were prepared to
report—and had directed him to submit the same to the con-
sideration of the House.

The report was then delivered in at the Secretary's-table,
and, being read throughout, is as follows.

“The Legislature of the United-States shall have power to

“fulfil the engagements which have been entered into by Congress, and to discharge as well the debts of the United States, as the debts incurred by the several States during the late war, for the common defence and general welfare.”

“To make laws for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the Officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by the United States”

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the above report

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 3rd sect. of the 7 article as amended

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the 3rd sect. of the 7 article

“And all accounts of supplies furnished, services performed, and monies advanced by the several States, to the United States; or by the United States to the several States shall be adjusted by the same rule.”

The last motion being withdrawn,

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the 3rd section of the 7th article.

“By this rule the several quotas of the States shall be determined in settling the expences of the late war”

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last motion

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the 3rd sect. of the 7 article

That from the first meeting of the Legislature of the United States until a Census shall be taken, all monies for supplying the public Treasury, by direct taxation, shall be raised from the several States according to the number of their representatives respectively in the first Branch.

It was moved and seconded to annex the following amendment to the last motion.

“subject to a final liquidation by the foregoing rule when “a Census shall have been taken”

On the question to agree to the amendment

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the Proposition and amendment

it passed in the negative.

On the question to take up the amendment offered to the 12 sect of the 6 article, entered on the Journal of the 15th instant, and then postponed

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the 3rd sect. 7 article

“and whenever the Legislature of the United States shall “find it necessary that revenue should be raised by direct “taxation, having apportioned the same, according to the “above rule, on the several States, requisitions shall be made “of the respective States to pay into the Continental Treasury “their respective quotas within a time in the said requisition “specified, and in case of any of the States failing to comply “with such requisitions, then and then only to devise and “pass acts directing the mode and authorising the collection “of the same.”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to insert the following clause after the word “duty” in the first line 4 sect. 7 article

“for the purpose of revenue”

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to amend the first clause of the 4 sect. 7 article by inserting the following words

“unless by consent of two thirds of the legislature”

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the first clause of the 4 section of the 7 article, as reported,

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to insert the word “free” before the word “persons” in the 4 sect. of the 7 article.

Before the question was taken on the last motion

The House adjourned

Wednesday August 22nd 1787.

The motion, made yesterday, to insert the word “free” before the word “persons” in the 4 section of the 7 article, being withdrawn,

It was moved and seconded to commit the two remaining clauses of the 4 section, and the 5 section of the 7 article

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to com’t the 6th section of the 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

and a Committee (of a Member from each State) was appointed by ballot of the honorable M^r Langdon, M^r King, M^r Johnson, M^r Livingston, M^r Clymer, M^r Dickinson, M^r L. Martin, M^r Madison, M^r Williamson, M^r C. C. Pinckney, & M^r Baldwin.—to whom the ^{clauses of the 4th & ye 5 & 6 sections} 2 remaining [^] were referred.

The honorable M^r Rutledge, from the Committee to whom sundry propositions were referred on the 18 and 20th instant, informed the House that the Committee were prepared to report—he then read the report in his place—and the same, being delivered in at the Secretary's table, was again read throughout, and is as follows

The Committee report that in their opinion the following additions should be made to the report now before the Convention viz^t

at the end of the ^{clause of the 1st} 1st [^] section of the 7 article add

“for payment of the debts and necessary expences of the
“United States—provided that no law for raising any branch
“of revenue, except what may be specially appropriated for
“the payment of interest on debts or loans shall continue in
“force for more than years”

at the end of the 2nd clause, 2 sect. 7 article add

“and with Indians, within the Limits of any State, not
“subject to the laws thereof”

at the end of the 16 clause of the 2 sect. 7 article add

“and to provide, as may become necessary, from time to
“time, for the well managing and securing the common prop-
“erty and general interests and welfare of the United States
“in such manner as shall not interfere with the Governments
“of individual States in matters which respect only their in-
“ternal Police, or for which their individual authorities may
“be competent”

at the end of the 1st section 10 article add

“he shall be of the age of thirty five years, and a Citizen
“of the United States, and shall have been an Inhabitant
“thereof for Twenty one years”

after the 2nd section of the 10th article insert the following as
a 3rd section.

“The President of the United States shall have a Privy-
“Council which shall consist of the President of the Senate,
“the Speaker of the House of representatives, the Chief-
“Justice of the Supreme-Court, and the principal Officer in
“the respective departments of foreign affairs, domestic-affairs,
“War, Marine, and Finance, as such departments of office
“shall from time to time be established—whose duty it shall
“be to advise him in matters respecting the execution of his
“Office, which he shall think proper to lay before them: But
“their advice shall not conclude him, nor affect his responsi-
“bility for the measures which he shall adopt”

at the end of the 2nd section of the 11 article add

“The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be triable by
“the Senate, on impeachment by the House of representa-
“tives”

Between the 4 & 5 lines of the 3rd section of the 11 article,
after the word “controversies”—insert

“between the United States and an individual State, or
“the United States and an individual person”

It was moved and seconded to rescind the order of the House
respecting the hours of meeting and adjournment

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to insert the following clause
after the 2nd section of the 7 article

“The Legislature shall pass no bill of attainder, nor any ex post facto laws.”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to take up the report of the Committee of five,

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the report, in order that the Members may furnish themselves with copies of the report,

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to take up the report of the Committee of eleven, entered on the Journal of the 21st instant

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to amend the first clause of the report to read as follows.

“The Legislature shall fulfil the engagements and discharge the debts of the United States”

It was moved and seconded to alter the amendment by striking out the words “discharge the debts” and insert the words “liquidate the claims”

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the clause as amended, namely,

“The Legislature shall fulfil the engagements and discharge the debts of the United States”

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike the following words out of the second clause of the report

“and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by the United States”

Before the question was taken on the last motion

The House adjourned

Thursday August 23rd 1787.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the second clause of the report of the Committee of eleven in order to take up the following

“To establish an uniform and general system of discipline
“for the militia of these States, and to make laws for organ-
“izing, arming, disciplining and governing such part of them
“as may be employed in the service of the United States, re-
“serving to the States respectively the appointment of the
“Officers and all authority over the militia not herein given
“to the general Government”

On the question to postpone

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the second clause of the report of the Committee of eleven in order to take up the following

“To establish an uniformity of arms, exercise, and organ-
“ization for the militia—and to provide for the government
“of them when called into the service of the United States”

On the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to recommit the 2nd clause of the report of the Committee of eleven

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the first part of the 2nd clause of the report, namely

“To make laws for organizing, arming, and disciplining
“the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be
“employed in the service of the United States”

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the next part of the 2nd clause of the report to read

“reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of
“the Officers under the rank of general Officers

it passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the following part of the 2nd clause of the report, namely,

“reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of
“the Officers”

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following part of the 2nd clause of the report, namely,

“and the authority of training the militia according to the
“discipline prescribed by the United States”

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the 7 section of the 7 article, as reported,

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the following clause after the 7 section of the 7 article.

“No person holding any office of profit or trust under the
“United States, shall without the consent of the Legislature
“accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind
“whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the 8th article to read as follows

“This Constitution and the Laws of the United States
“made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the
“authority of the United-States, shall be the supreme law of
“the several States, and of their Citizens and inhabitants; and

“the Judges in the several States shall be bound thereby in
 “their decisions; any thing in the constitutions or laws of the
 “several States to the contrary notwithstanding”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 8 article as amended

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike the following words out
 of the 18 clause of the 1st section 7 article

“enforce treaties”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to alter the first part of the 18
 clause of the 1st section, 7 article to read

“To provide for calling forth the [“aid of the” stricken
 “out] militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress in-
 “surrections, and repel invasions”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 18th clause of the 1st section,
 7 article, as amended

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following propo-
 sition, as an additional power to be vested in the Legislature
 of the United States.

“To negative all laws passed by the several States inter-
 “fering, in the opinion of the Legislature, with the general
 “interests and harmony of the Union—provided that two
 “thirds of the Members of each House assent to the same.”

It was moved and seconded to commit the proposition

which passed in the negative.

The Proposition was then withdrawn.

It was moved and seconded to amend the 1st section of the
 7. article to read

“The Legislature shall fulfil the engagements and discharge the debts of the United-States, and shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises.”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the first clause of the first section 9. article to read

“The Senate shall have power to treat with foreign nations, but no Treaty shall be binding on the United States which is not ratified by a Law.”

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the amendment.

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the amendment.

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the considⁿ of the first clause of the 1st sect. 9 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words

“and other public ministers” after the word “ambassadors” in the first section 9 article

which passed in the affirmative

Separate questions being taken on postponing the several clauses of the first sect. 9 article

they [“were postponed.” stricken out] passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to take up the 1st section of the 9 article, in order to it's being committed

which passed in the affirmative.

and it was referred to the Committee of five.

and then the House adjourned

Friday August 24. 1787.

The honorable M^r Livingston, from the Committee of eleven to whom were referred the two remaining clauses of the 4th section, and the 5th and 6th sections of the 7 article, informed the House that the Committee were prepared to report. The report was then delivered in at the Secretary's table, was once read, and is as follows.

“Strike out so much of the 4th section of the 7th article as “was referred to the Committee and insert “The migration “or importation of such persons as the several States now “existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited “by the Legislature prior to the year 1800—but a Tax or “Duty may be imposed on such migration or importation at “a rate not exceeding the average of the Duties laid on Im- “ports.”

“The 5th section to remain as in the report”

“The 6th section to be stricken out”

It was moved and seconded to reconsider the 1st clause 1st sect. 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

and to-morrow was assigned for the reconsideration

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 2nd and 3rd sections 9 article.

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the 2nd and 3rd sections of the 9th article

which passed in the affirmative

Separate questions being taken on the 1st 2nd and 3rd clauses of the 1st section—10th article, as reported,

they passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “Legisla-

ture" and to insert the word "People" in the 1st section 10th article.

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to insert the word "joint" before the word "ballot" in the 1st section of the 10th article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add after the word "Legislature" in the 1st section 10th article the words "each State having one vote"

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to insert after the word "Legislature" in the 1st sect. of the 10 article the words "to which election a majority of the votes of the Members present shall be required"

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following clause

"and in case the numbers for the two highest in votes should be equal, then the President of the Senate shall have an additional casting voice"

it passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment to the first sect. of the 10th article

"shall be chosen by electors to be chosen by the People of the several States"

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the two last clauses of the 1st sect. 10 article

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to ["com" stricken out] refer the two last clauses of the 1st sect. 10 article. to a committee of a Member from each State

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the following clause
 “shall be chosen by electors”

it passed in the negative

The consideration of the remaining clauses of the 1st section
 10 article was postponed till to-morrow on the request of the
 Deputies of the State of New Jersey.

On the question to transpose the word “information” and to
 insert it after the word “Legislature” in the first clause of the
 2 sect. 10 article

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “he
 may” and to insert the word “and” before the word “recom-
 mend” in the second clause of the 2 sect. 10 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the word “and” after
 the word “occasions” in the 2 sect. 10 article ;

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the word “shall” before
 the words “think proper” 2 sect. 10 article.

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike ^{out} the words “officers”
 and to insert the words “to offices” after the word “ap-
 point” in the 2 sect. of the 10 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words “or by law”
 after the word “constitution” in the 2nd section of the 10th
 article

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “and
 “shall appoint to offices in all cases not otherwise provided
 “for by this Constitution” and to insert the following

“and shall appoint to all offices established by this Constitution, except in cases herein otherwise provided for, and
“to all offices which may here after be created by law.”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the last amendment

“except where by Law the appointment shall be vested in
“the [“legislative or” stricken out] Executives of the several
“States”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following order

“That the order respecting the adjournment at four be repealed, and that in future the House assemble at ten and adjourn at three

which passed in the affirmative

The House adjourned

Saturday August 25. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the first clause of the first section 7 article, in order to take up the following amendment

“all debts contracted and engagements entered into, by or
“under the authority of Congress shall be as valid against the
“United States under this constitution as under the confederation.”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the amendment

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the first clause of the 1st sect. 7 article

“for the payment of said debts and for the defraying the
“expences that shall be incurred for the common defence and
“general welfare”

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to amend the report of the
Committee of eleven, entered on the Journal of the 24th in-
stant [a word or words erased] as follows

to strike out the words “^{the year}eighteen hundred” and to insert
the words “the year eighteen hundred and eight”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the first clause of the
report to read

The importation of Slaves into such of the States as shall
permit the same shall not be prohibited by the Legislature of
the U. S. until the year 1808.

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the first part of the report as
amended, namely.

“The migration or importation of such persons as the
“several States now existing shall think proper to admit shall
“not be prohibited by the Legislature prior to the year 1808.”

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “average
of the duties laid on Imports” and to insert the words

“common impost on articles not enumerated”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the second clause of
the report to read

“but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation
“not exceeding ten dollars for each person”

which passed in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the second clause of the report as amended

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to postpone the farther consideration of the report

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the 8th article to read

“This Constitution and the Laws of the United States,
“which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties
“made or which shall be made under the authority of the
“United-States shall be the supreme law of the several States,
“and of their citizens and inhabitants; and the Judges in the
“several States shall be bound thereby in their decisions;
“any thing in the constitutions or laws of the several States
“to the contrary notwithstanding”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following propositions

“The Legislature of the United States shall not oblige
“Vessels belonging to Citizens thereof, or to foreigners, to
“enter or pay duties, or imposts in any other State than in that
“to which they may be bound, or to clear out in any other
“than [“in” stricken out] the State in which their cargoes
“may be laden on board—Nor shall any privilege, or immu-
“nity, be granted to any vessels on entering, clearing out, or
“paying duties or imposts in one State in preference to an-
“other”

“Should it be judged expedient by the Legislature of the
“United States that one or more ports for collecting duties
“or imposts other than those ports of entrance and clearance
“already established by the respective States should be estab-

“lished, the Legislature of the U. S. shall signify the same
 “to the Executive of the respective States ascertaining the
 “number of such ports judged necessary; to be laid by the
 “said Executives before the Legislatures of the States at their
 “next session; and the legislature of the U. S. shall not have
 “the power of fixing or establishing the particular ports for
 “collecting duties or imposts in any State except the Legisla-
 “ture of such State shall neglect to fix and establish the same
 “during their first session to be held after such notification
 “by the legislature of the U. S. to the executive of such
 “State.

“all duties, imposts, and excises, prohibitions or restraints
 “laid or made by the Legislature of the U. S. shall be uniform
 “and equal throughout the United States”

It was moved and seconded to refer the above propositions to a Committee of a Member from each State

which passed in the affirmative

and a Committee was appointed by ballot of the honorable
 Mr Langdon, Mr Gorham, Mr Sherman, Mr Dayton, Mr Fitz
 Simmons, Mr Read, Mr Carrol Mr Mason, Mr Williamson, Mr
 Butler and Mr Few.

It was moved and seconded to add the words

“and other public Ministers” after the word “Ambassadors” 2 sect. 10 article

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to strike the words “and may
 correspond with the supreme executives of the several States”
 out of y^e 2 sect. 10 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words “except in

cases of impeachment” after the word “pardons” 2 sect. 10 article

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following clause

“but his pardon shall not be pleadable in bar”

it passed in the negative

The House adjourned.

Monday August 27. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to insert the words “after conviction” after the words “reprieves and pardons” 2 sect. 10 article.—(Motion withdrawn).

It was moved and seconded to amend the clause giving the command of the militia to the executive to read

“and of the militia^{of the several States} when called into the actual service of the United States”

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the following clause. 2 section. 10 article

“He shall be removed from his office on impeachment by “the House of representatives, and conviction in the supreme “Court, of treason, bribery, or corruption”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the last clause of the 2 section, 10 article.

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the oath of office to be taken by the supreme Executive

“and will to the best of my judgment and power, pre-

“serve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United
“States”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words

“both in Law and Equity” after the words “United States”

1 line, 1 sect, 11th article

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 1st sect. 11 article as amended.

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause after
the word “behaviour” 2 section. 11 article

“Provided that they may be removed by the Executive on
“the application by the Senate and House of representatives”

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the 2nd section of the 11 article as
reported

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words

“encreased or” before the word “diminished” in the 2nd
section 11th article.

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to add the following words to the
2nd section 11 article

“nor encreased by any act of the Legislature, which shall
“operate before the expiration of three years after the pass-
“ing thereof.”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the following clause
3 section 11 article

“to the trial of impeachments of officers of the United
“States”

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to add the following words after the word “controversies” 3 sect. 11 article

“to which the United States shall be a Party”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words “this constitution [word erased] the” before the word “laws” 2 line 3 sect, 11 article.

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike^{out} the words “passed by the Legislature” and to insert after the words “United States” the words “and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the word “controversies” before the words “between two” or

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the following clause “in cases of impeachment”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words

“the United States or” before the words “a State shall be a party”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment.

In all the other cases beforementioned original jurisdiction shall be in the Courts of the several States but with appeal both as to Law and fact to the courts of the United States, with such exceptions and under such regulations, as the Legislature shall make.

The last motion being withdrawn,

It was moved and seconded to amend the clause to read

“In cases of impeachment, cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, this jurisdiction shall be original In all the other cases before mentioned it shall be appellate both as to law and fact with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Legislature shall make”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the last amendment.

“But in cases in which the United States shall be a Party the jurisdiction shall be original or appellate as the Legislature may direct”

which passed in the negative

On the question to reconsider the 3rd section 11 article

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words

“The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court” and to insert the words “The Judicial Power”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “this jurisdiction shall be original” and to insert the words “The supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment

“In all the other cases before mentioned the judicial power shall be exercised in such manner as the Legislature shall direct”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the last clause of the 3rd sect. 11 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words “both in law and equity” before the word “arising” in the first line, 3rd section, 11 article.

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to insert after the words “between citizens of different States” the words “^{between} [^] Citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of differnt States

which passed in the affirmative [^]

The House adjourned

Tuesday August 28. 1787

The honorable M^r Sherman from the Committee to whom were referred several propositions entered on the Journal of the 25 instant informed the House that the Committee were prepared to report— The report was then delivered in at the Secretary's table, was read, and is as follows.

The Committee report that the following be inserted after the 4 clause of the 7 section

“Nor shall any regulation of commerce or revenue give preference to the ports of one State over those of another or oblige Vessels bound to or from any State to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

And all tonnage, duties, imposts, and excises, laid by the “Legislature shall be uniform throughout the United States”

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words

“it shall be appellate” and to insert the words “the Su-

preme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction” 3 sect. 11 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the 4th section of the 11th article to read as follows.

“The trial of all crimes (except in cases of impeachment)
“shall be by Jury—and such trial shall be held in the State
“where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when
“not committed within any State then the trial shall be at
“such place or places as the Legislature may direct.”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following amendment to the 4 sect. 11 article

“The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be
“suspended; unless where in cases of rebellion or invasion
“the public safety may require it.”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 5. section 11 article as reported

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to insert the words “nor emit bills of credit” after the word “money” in the 12 article

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to insert the following clause after the last amendment.

“nor make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the last amendment.

“nor pass any bill of attainder or ex post facto laws”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert after the word “re-prisal” the words “nor lay embargoes”

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to transfer the following words from the 13 to the 12 article

“nor lay imposts or duties on imports”

which passed in the negative.

Separate questions being taken on the several clauses of the 12 article, as amended,

they passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to insert after the word “imports” in the 13th article the words “or exports”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add after the word “exports” in the 13th article the words “nor with such consent but for the use of the treasury of the United-States”

which passed in the affirmative

Separate questions being taken on the several clauses of the 13th article, as amended,

they passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 14 article as ^{reported it} passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “high misdemeanor,” and to insert the words “other crime”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 15th article as amended

it passed in the affirmative

The House adjourned.

Wednesday August [“²⁹28” stricken out] 1787.

It was moved and seconded to commit the 16th article together with the following proposition

To establish uniform laws upon the subject of bankruptcies and respecting the damages arising on the protest of foreign bills of exchange.

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to commit the following proposition

Whensoever the act of any State, whether legislative executive or judiciary shall be attested and exemplified under the seal thereof, such attestation and exemplification shall be deemed in other State as full proof of the existence of that act—and it's operation shall be binding in every other State, in all cases to which it may relate, and which are within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the State, wherein the said act was done

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to commit the following proposition

Full faith ought to be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State ; and the Legislature shall by general laws determine the Proof and effect of such acts, records, and proceedings

which passed in the affirmative

and the foregoing Propositions together with the 16 article were referred to the honorable Mr Rutledge, Mr Randolph, Mr Gorham, Mr Wilson and Mr Johnson

It was moved ^{postpone the report of the Committee on ye Journal of the 24 instant} and seconded to ^{take up} _^[in the original the words “agree _^to” were stricken out] the following proposition

That no act of the Legislature for the purpose of regulating the commerce of the United States with foreign powers or among the several States shall be passed without the assent of $\frac{2}{3}$ ^{of the}_{rds} $\wedge$ Members of each House.

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the report of the Committee of eleven entered on the Journal of the 24 instant

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following proposition to be inserted after the 15 article

“If any Person bound to service or labor in any of the United States shall escape into another State, He or She shall not be discharged from such service or labor in consequence of any regulations subsisting in the State to which they escape; but shall be delivered up to the person justly claiming their service or labor”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the two last clauses of the 17 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike the following words out of the 17th article.

“but to such admission the consent of two thirds of the Members present in each House shall be necessary”

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following proposition, as a substitute for the 17 article.

“New States may be admitted by the Legislature into this union: but no new State shall be erected within the limits of any of the present States without the consent of the Legislature of such State as well as of the general Legislature.”

Separate questions being taken on the different clauses of the proposition

they passed in the affirmative

The House adjourned

[^{Thursday} "Wednesday" stricken out] August 30. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the substitute for the 17 article, agreed to yesterday, in order to take up the following amendment.

The Legislature shall have power to admit other States into the Union, and new States to be formed by the division or junction of States now in the Union, with the consent of the Legislature of such States.

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words "the limits" and to insert the words "the jurisdiction" in the substitute offered to the 17 article.

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "hereafter formed or" after the words "shall be" in the substitute for the 17 article

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the substitute to the 17 article as amended in order to take up the following

"The Legislature of the United States shall have power
"to erect new States within as well as without the territory
"claimed by the several States or either of them and admit

“the same into the Union: Provided that nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to affect the claim of the United States to vacant lands ceded to them by the late treaty of “Peace”

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the substitute offered to the 17 article, amended as follows.

“New States may be admitted by the Legislature into this “Union: but no new State shall ^{be} hereafter formed or erected “within the jurisdiction of any of the present States without “the consent of the Legislature of such State as well as of “the general Legislature

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the last amendment.

“Nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or “more States or parts thereof without the consent of the Legislature of such States as well as of the Legislature of the “United States”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the last amendment

“Provided nevertheless that nothing in this Constitution “shall be construed to affect the claim of the United States “to vacant lands ceded to them by the late Treaty of peace.”

The last motion being withdrawn—

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following proposition.

Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to alter the claims of the United States or of the individual States to the western territory but all such claims may be examined

into and decided upon by the supreme Court of the United States

It was moved and seconded to postpone the last proposition in order to take up the following.

The Legislature shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States: and nothing in this Constitution contained shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims either of the United States or of any particular State

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the last proposition

“But all such claims may be examined into and decided “upon by the Supreme Court of the United States”

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the following proposition

“The Legislature shall have power to dispose of and make “all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or “other property belonging to the United States: and nothing in this Constitution contained shall be so construed as “to prejudice any claims either of the United States or of “any particular State”

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the first clause of the 18 article— it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “foreign” in the 18 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “on the “application of it’s Legislature against”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words "domestic violence" and insert the word "insurrections" in the 18 article

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "or Executive" after the word "Legislature"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the last amendment

"in the recess of the Legislature"

which passed in the negative.

Separate questions being taken on the several clauses of the 18 article as amended

they passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 19 article as reported

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved or seconded to add the words "or affirmation" after the word "oath" 20 article

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 20 article as amended

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the 20 Article.

"But no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the authority of the "United States"

which passed unan: in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to take up the report of the Committee of eleven.

which passed in the negative

The House adjourned

Friday August 31. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "between the said States" after the word "constitution" in the 20 article
which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 20 article to take up the reports of Committees which have not been acted on
which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike the words "conventions of" out of the 21st article
which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank in the 21st article with the word "Thirteen"
which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank in the 21st article with the word "Ten"
which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank in the 21st article as follows.

"any seven or more States entitled to 33 Members at least
"in the House of representatives according to the allotment
"made in the 3rd sect. 4th article.

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank in the 21st article with the word "nine"
which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 21st article as amended.
it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike the words "for their approbation" out of the 22nd article
which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment to the 22nd article

“This Constitution shall be laid before the United States
“in Congress assembled—and it is the opinion of this Con-
“vention that it should afterwards be submitted to a Conven-
“tion chosen in each State in order to receive the ratification
“of such Convention: to which end the several Legislatures
“ought to provide for the calling Conventions within their re-
“spective States as speedily as circumstances will permit.”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 22nd article

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the 22nd article as amended.

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank in the 23rd article with the word “Nine”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the 23rd article as far as the words

“assigned by Congress” inclusive

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the remainder of the 23rd article

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike the words

“choose the President of the United States and” out of the 23rd article ,

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 23rd article as amended.

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to take up the report of the Committee of eleven entered on the journal of the 28th instant

On the question to agree to the following clause of the report, to be inserted after the 4th section of the 7th article,

“nor shall any regulation of commerce or revenue give preference to the ports of One State over those of another”

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following clause of the report

“or oblige Vessels bound to or from any State to enter clear or pay duties in another”

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “tonnage”

which passed in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the following clause of the report

“and all duties, imposts, and excises, laid by the Legislature, shall be uniform throughout the United States”

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to refer such parts of the Constitution as have been postponed, and such parts of reports as have not been acted on to a Committee of a Member from each State

which passed in the affirmative

and a Committee was appointed by ballot of The honorable Mr Gilman, Mr King, Mr Sherman, Mr Brearley, Mr G. Morris, Mr Dickinson, Mr Carrol, Mr Madison, Mr Williamson, Mr Butler and Mr Baldwin.

The House adjourned.

Saturday [“August” stricken out] September 1. 1787.

The honorable Mr [“Sherman” stricken out] from the Committee of eleven to whom ^{Brearley} [“such reports” stricken out] such parts of the Constitution, as have been postponed, and such parts of reports, as have not been acted on, were referred— informed the House that the Committee were prepared to report partially—

The following report was then read “That in lieu of the 9th section of the 6th article the following be inserted

The Members of each House shall be ineligible to any civil Office under the authority of the United States during the time for which they shall respectively be elected—And no Person holding any office under the United States shall be a Member of either House during his continuance in office.

The honorable Mr Rutledge from the Committee to whom sundry propositions, entered on the Journal of the 28th ultimo were referred, informed the House that the Committee were prepared to report.— The following report was then read.

That the following additions be made to the report viz^t

after the word “States” in the last line on the margin of the 3rd page, add

“To establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies”—and insert the following as the 16th article viz^t.

“Full faith and credit ought to be given in each State to “the public Acts, Records, and Judicial proceedings of every “other State, and the Legislature shall by general laws pre- “scribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceed- “ings shall be proved, and the effect which judgments obtained “in one State shall have in another.

It was moved and seconded to adjourn

The House adjourned till Monday next at 10 o'clock
A. M.

^{Monday}
[“Saturday” stricken out] Sept^r 3rd 1787.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words

“judgments obtained in one State shall have in another”
and to insert the word “thereof” after the word “effect” in
the report from the Committee of five entered on the
Journal of the 1st instant

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “ought to”
and to insert the word “shall” and to strike out the word
“shall” and to insert the word “may” in the report entered
on the Journal of the 1st instant.

which passed in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the report amended as follows.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the
public Acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every ^{other} State,
and the Legislature [^{may} “shall” stricken out] by general laws
prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceed-
ings shall be proved and the effect thereof”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following clause of the report

“To establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies”

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration
of the ^{report from} Committee of eleven entered on the Journal of the 1st
instant, in order to take up the following

The Members of each House shall be incapable of hold-
ing any office under the United States for which they or any

other for their benefit receive any salary, fees, or emoluments of any kind and the acceptance of such office shall vacate their seats respectively

On the question to postpone

it passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to insert the word “created” before the word “during” in the report of the Committee of eleven

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words “created or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased” before the word “during” in the report of the Committee.

which passed in the affirmative

Separate questions having been taken on the report as amended they passed in the affirmative

and the report, as amended, is as follows

“The Members of each House shall be ineligible to any
“civil office under the authority of the United States created,
“or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased dur-
“ing the time for which they shall respectively be elected—and
“no person holding any office under the United States shall
“be a Member of either House during his continuance in
“Office.”

The House then adjourned.

Tuesday September 4th

The honorable M^r Brearley from the Committee of eleven informed the House that the Committee were prepared to report partially— He then read the report in his place; it was afterwards delivered in at the Secretary’s table—and was again read: and is as follows.

The Committee of eleven to whom sundry resolutions &^{ca} were referred on the 31st ultimo, report that in their opinion the following additions and alterations should be made to the report before the Convention—viz

The first clause of the first Sect. of the 7th article to read as follows. “The Legislature shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States.

At the end of 2nd clause of the 1st sect. 7 art. add “and with the Indian tribes.

In the place of the 9 article 1st sect. to be inserted

“The Senate of the United States shall have power to try all impeachments; but no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

after the word Excellency in the 1st sect 10 article to be inserted “He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected in the following manner.

Each State shall appoint in such manner as it's Legislature may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators, and Members of the House of representatives to which the State may be entitled in the legislature.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves.—and they shall make a list of all the Persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the general Government, directed to the President of the Senate.

The President of the Senate shall in that House open all

the certificates, and the votes shall be then and there counted—The Person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of ^{the whole number} ~~of~~ [“that” stricken out] of the Electors ^{appointed} ~~and~~ and if there be more than One, who have such Majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the Senate shall ^{immediately} ~~choose~~ by ballot one of them for President: but if no Person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the Senate shall choose by ballot the President ^{and} and in every case after the choice of the President, the Person having the greatest number of votes shall be Vice President: but if there should remain two or more, who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them the Vice President.

The Legislature may determine the time of chusing and assembling the Electors, and the manner of certifying and transmitting their votes.

Sect. 2. No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the U. S. at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President: nor shall any Person be elected to that office, who shall be under the age of 35 years, and who has not been in the whole, at least 14 years a resident within the U. S.

Sect. 3. The Vice President shall be ex officio, President of the Senate, except when they sit to try the impeachment of the President, in which case the Chief Justice shall preside, and excepting also when he shall exercise the powers and duties of President, in which case, and in case of his absence, the Senate shall chuse a President pro tempore— The Vice President when acting as President of the Senate shall not have a vote unless the House be equally divided

Sect. 4. The President by and with the advice and consent

of the Senate, shall have power to make treaties: and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint Ambassadors and other public Ministers, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other officers of the U. S. whose appointments are not otherwise herein provided for. But no Treaty^{except Treaties of Peace} shall be made without the consent of two thirds of the Members present

after the words "into the service of the U. S. in the 2 sect. 10 art. add "and may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

The latter part of the 2 sect 10 art to read as follows.

He shall be removed from his office on impeachment by the House of representatives, and conviction by the Senate, for treason or bribery, and in case of his removal as afore-said, death, absence, resignation or inability to discharge the powers or duties of his office the Vice President shall exercise those powers and duties until another President be chosen, or until the inability of the President be removed.

On the question to agree to the first clause of the report.

it passed in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the second clause of the report

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 3rd clause of the report

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the remainder of the report

which passed in the negative

After some time passed in debate.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the remainder of the report, and that the Members take copies thereof—

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to refer the following motion to the committee of eleven.

To prepare and report a plan for defraying the expences of this Convention

which passed in the affirmative

The House adjourned

Wednesday September 5. 1787.

The honorable Mr Brearley from the Committee of eleven informed the House that the Committee were prepared to report farther—.He then read the report in his place— and, the same being delivered in at the Secretary's table, was again read, and is as follows.

To add to the clause "To declare war" the words "and grant letters of marque and reprisal"

To add to the clause "To raise and support armies" the words "But no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years"

Instead of the twelfth section of the 6th article say

all Bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of representatives and shall be subject to alterations and amendments by the Senate: No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Immediately before the last clause of the first section of the seventh article

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States and the acceptance of the ^{ag'd} Legislature become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all Places purchased for the erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, Dock Yards and other needful buildings.

“To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

On the question to agree to the first clause of the report

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the second clause of the report

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the third clause of the report

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to insert the following words after the word “purchased” in the fourth clause of the report “by the consent of the Legislature of the State”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the fourth clause of the report as amended

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the fifth clause of the report

it passed in the affirmative.

The following resolution and order - - - reported from the Committee of eleven were read.

Resolved

“That the United States in Congress be requested to allow
“and cause to be paid to the Secretary and other officers of
“this Convention such sums in proportion to their respective
“times of service as are allowed to the Secretary and similar
“Officers of Congress”

Ordered That the Secretary make out and transmit to the
Treasury Office of the United States an account for the said
services, and for the incidental expences of this Conven-
tion.

Separate questions being taken on the foregoing resolve
and Order

They passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to take up the remainder of the
report from the Committee of eleven entered on the Journal
of the 4. instant

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of
the report in order to take up the following.

“He shall be elected by joint ballot by the Legislature, to
“which election a majority of the votes of the Members pres-
“ent shall be required: He shall hold his office during the
“term of seven years: but shall not be elected a second
“time”—

On the question to postpone

it passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words

“if such number be a majority of that of the Electors”

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “Senate”
and to insert the word “Legislature”

which passed in the Negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “such majority” and to insert the words “one third.”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “five” and to insert the word “thirteen”

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to add after the word “electors” the words “who shall have balloted”

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to add after the words “if such number be a majority of the whole number of the Electors” the word “appointed”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert after the words “The Legislature may determine the time of chusing^{and assembling} the Electors” the words “and of their giving their votes”

which passed in the affirmative

The House adjourned

Thursday September 6—1787.

It was moved and seconded to insert the following words after the words “may be entitled in the Legislature” in the 5. clause of the report entered on the Journal of the 4th instant.

“But no Person shall be appointed an Elector who is a “Member of the Legislature of the United States or who “holds any office of profit or trust under the United States”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the word “seven” instead of “four” in the fourth clause of the report.

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to insert the word "six" instead of "four"

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "under the seal of the State" after the word "transmit" in the sixth clause of the report

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "and who shall have given their votes" after the word "appointed" in the 7 clause of the report.

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "in presence of the Senate and House of representatives" after the word "counted"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the word "immediately" before the word "choose"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "of the Electors" after the word "votes"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause

"That the Electors meet at the seat of the general Government"

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause "But The election shall be on the same day throughout the United States" after the words "transmitting their votes"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words "The Senate shall immediately choose by ballot" ^{&c} and to insert the

words “The House of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President, the Members from each State having one vote”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following [“clause” stricken out] amendment

“But a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member
“or Members from two thirds of the States”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following [“clause” stricken out] amendment

“and also of a Majority of the whole number of the House of representatives”

it passed in the negative

The several amendments ^{being} agreed to, on separate questions,
The first sect. of the report is as follows.

“He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected in the following manner.

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as it’s legislature may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Members of the House of representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Legislature.

“But no Person shall be appointed an Elector who is a member of the Legislature of the United States, or who holds
“any office of profit or trust under the United States.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States and
“vote by ballot for two Persons of whom one at least shall
“not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves.—
“and they shall make a list of all the Persons voted for, and
“of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign

“and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the general Government, directed to the President of the Senate.

“The President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of representatives open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted.

The Person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President (if such number be a majority of the whole number of the Electors appointed) and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President, the ^{representation} [‘Members’ stricken out] from each State having one vote—
 “But if no Person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the House of representatives shall, in like manner, choose by ballot the President—— In the choice of a President by the House of representatives a quorum shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the and the concurrence of a majority of all the States shall be necessary to such choice.

“States. [^]——and, in every case after the choice of the President, the Person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the vice-President: But, if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them the Vice President”

“The Legislature may determine the time of chusing the Electors and of their giving their votes: and the manner of certifying and transmitting their votes—But the election shall be on the same day throughout the United States”

Friday September 7. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to insert the following clause after the words “throughout the United States” in the first sect. of the report.

“The Legislature may declare by law what officer of the United States shall act as President in case of the death, resignation, or disability of the President and Vice President; and such Officer shall act accordingly, until such disability be removed, or a President shall be elected”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the following amendment after the words “a member or members from two thirds of the States” in the 1st sect of the report.

“and the concurrence of a majority of all the States shall be necessary to make such choice.”

which passed in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the 2nd sect. of the report.

it passed in the affirmative.

Separate questions having been taken on the several clauses of the 3rd sect. of the report

They passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to amend the 2nd clause of the ^{4th sect of the} report to read

“Ambassadors, other public Ministers, and Consuls”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 4th sect. of the report in order to take up the following.

That it be an instruction to the Committee of the States to prepare a clause or clauses for establishing an Executive Council, as a Council of State, for the President of the United States, to consist of six Members, two of which from the Eastern, two from the middle, and two from the southern States with a rotation and duration of office similar to that of the Senate; such Council to be appointed by the Legislature or by the Senate.

On the question to postpone

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause

That the President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate.

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words (except treaties of Peace) after the word Treaty in the 4 sect of the report

which passed in the affirmative

+

It was moved and seconded to agree to the follow'g amendment.

“But no Treaty of peace shall be entered into, whereby the United States shall be deprived of any of their present Territory or rights without the concurrence of two thirds of the Members of the Senate present

The House adjourned

Saturday September 8. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to strike the words (“except [‘the’ stricken out] Treaties of Peace”) out of the 4 sect. of the report.

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the last clause of the 4 sect. of the report

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment.

“two thirds of all the Members of the Senate to make a treaty”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment.

“a majority of all the Members of the Senate to make a treaty”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment.

“No Treaty shall be made unless two thirds of the whole number of Senators be present

which passed in the negative. ✓

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment.

“But no Treaty shall be made before all the Members of “the Senate are summoned and shall have time to attend”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment

“neither shall any appointment be made as aforesaid unless to offices established by the Constitution or by law

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words

“or other high crimes and misdemeanors against the State” after the word “bribery”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words

“by the Senate” after the word “conviction”

which passed in the Negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word "State" after the word "against" and to insert the words "United States"

which passed in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the last clause of the report.

it passed in the affirmative ^v

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause after the words "United States"

"The Vice President and other civil Officers of the United States shall be removed from Office on impeachment and conviction as aforesaid"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the 3rd clause of the report, entered on the Journal of the 5 instant, to read as follows—instead of the 12 sect. 6 article.

"all Bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of representatives: but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills." no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to amend the 3rd clause of the report, entered on the Journal of the 4 instant, to read as follows

In the place of the 1st sect. 9 article. insert

"The Senate of the United States shall have power to try all impeachments: but no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the Members present: and every Member shall be on oath"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause

“The Legislature shall have the sole right of establishing offices not herein provided for”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to amend the 3rd clause of the 2nd sect. 10 article to read

“He may convene both or either of the Houses on extraordinary occasions”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to appoint a Committee of five to revise the style of and arrange the articles agreed to by the House

which passed in the affirmative

And a Committee was appointed by ballot of the honorable M^r Johnson, M^r Hamilton, M^r G. Morris, M^r Madison and M^r King.

The House adjourned.

Monday September 10. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to reconsider the 19th article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the 19 article by adding the following clause.

Or the Legislature may propose amendments to the several States, for their approbation, but no amendments shall be binding, until consented to by the several States.

It was moved and seconded to insert the words “two thirds of” before the words “the several States”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "three fourths"

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the amendment in order to take up the following.

"The Legislature of the United States, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem necessary, or on the application of two thirds of the Legislatures of the several States, shall propose amendments to this Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part thereof, when the same shall have been ratified by three fourths at least of the Legislatures of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Legislature of the United-States: Provided that no amendments which may be made prior to the year 1808. shall in any manner affect the 4th and 5th Sections of article the 7th

On the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the last amendment.

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to reconsider the 21st and 22nd articles

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the 21st article in order to take up the following.

Resolved that the foregoing plan of a Constitution be transmitted to the United States in Congress assembled in order that if the same shall be agreed to by them it may be communicated to the Legislatures of the several States to the end that they may provide for it's final ratification by referring the same to the consideration of a Convention of Depu-

ties in each State to be chosen by the People thereof, and that it be recommended to the said Legislatures in their respective acts for organizing such Convention to declare that, if the said Convention shall approve of the said Constitution, such approbation shall be binding and conclusive upon the State, and further that if the said Convention should be of opinion that the same upon the assent of any nine States thereto ought to take effect between the States so assenting—such opinion shall thereupon be also binding upon such State and the said Constitution shall take effect between the States assenting thereto.

On the question to postpone

it passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the 21st article

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to restore the words “for their approbation” to the 22nd article

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to refer the following to the Committee of revision.

“That it be an instruction to the Committee to prepare an “address to the People to accompany the present constitution, and to be laid with the same before the United States “in Congress.

which passed in the affirmative.

Tuesday September 11. 1787.

The House met—but the Committee of revision not having reported, and there being no business before the Convention

The House adjourned.

Wednesday September 12. 1787.

The honorable M^r Johnson from the Committee of revision informed the House that the Committee were prepared to report the Constitution as revised and arranged.

The report was then delivered in at the Secretary's table—and having been once read throughout.

Ordered that the Members be furnished with printed copies thereof.

The draught of a letter to Congress being at the same time reported—was read once throughout, and afterwards agreed to by paragraphs.

It was moved and seconded to reconsider the 13th sect. of the 6th article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words [^{three fourths}“two thirds”] stricken out] and to insert the words “two thirds” in the 13 sect of the 6th article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to appoint a Committee to prepare a Bill of rights

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to [“agree to the following” stricken out] reconsider the 13th article in order to add the following clause

at the end of the 13 article.

“Provided nothing herein contained shall be construed to “restrain any State from laying duties upon exports, for the “sole purpose of defraying the charges of inspecting, packing, “storing, and indemnifying the losses in keeping the Commo-
“dities, in the care of public Officers, before exportation”

It was agreed to reconsider

Thursday September 13. 1787.

The honorable M^r Johnson from the Committee of revision
Present from N H reported the following as a substitute for the 22nd and 23rd articles

Resolved that the preceeding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the opinion of this Convention that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the recommendation of it's Legislature; for their assent and ratification. and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying, the same should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved that it is the opinion of this Convention that as soon as the Conventions of nine States, shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a day, on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same: and a day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President: and the Time and Place for commencing proceedings under this constitution That after such publication the Electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the Day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their votes certified, signed, sealed, and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and representatives should convene at the Time and place assigned, that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate for the sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting the votes for President; and that after he shall be chosen, the Congress together with the President should without delay proceed to execute this Constitution

The clause offered to the House yesterday to be added to the 13th article being withdrawn—It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment to the 13th article

Provided that no State shall be restrained from imposing the usual Duties on produce exported from such State, for the sole purpose of defraying the charges of inspecting, packing, storing, and indemnifying the losses on such produce, while in the custody of public Officers: but all such regulations shall, in case of abuse, be subject to the revision and controul of [“the Legislatures of the United States.” stricken out] Congress.

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to proceed to the comparing of the report, from the Committee of revision, with the articles which were agreed to by the House; and to them referred for arrangement.

which passed in the affirmative

and the same was read by paragraphs, compared, and in some places corrected and amended.

Friday Septem^r 14. 1787.

[The following was stricken out: “It was moved and seconded to reconsider the 3 clause of 2^d sect. 1st article which passed in the negative It was moved and seconded to add the words “which shall then fill such vacancies” after the words “meeting of the Legislature” in the 2nd clause of the 3rd sect. 1st article which passed in the affirmative”]

The report from the Committee of revision, as corrected and amended yesterday, being taken up, was read, debated by

paragraphs,^{amended,} and agreed to as far as the [^{first}“last” stricken out]
 clause of the ^{10 section of the}first article inclusive
 [“It was mo” stricken out.]

The House adjourned.

Saturday September 15. 1787.

[The following was stricken out: “It was moved and seconded to appoint a Committee to prepare an address to the People of the United States to accompany the Constitution which passed in the negative. It was moved and seconded to reconsider the 3rd clause, 2nd sect, 1st article. which passed in the affirmative It was moved and seconded to —”]

Department of State March 19. 1796.

Received from the President of the United States this book containing the proceedings of the general convention when in a committee of the whole house, in twenty eight pages. The 27th & 28th pages are on a leaf which was loose, and appeared to have been torn from the book in the place where I have now inserted it.

TIMOTHY PICKERING

Secretary of State.

In a Committee of the Whole House.

Wednesday May 30. 1787.

Agreeably to the order of the day the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American union.—M^r Gorham in the Chair:

The propositions offered yesterday to the consideration of the House by M^r Randolph were read—and on motion of M^r Randolph, seconded by M^r G. Morris

+ That the consideration of the first resolution contained in the said propositions be postponed.

it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved ^{by M^r Randolph} and ^{by M^r G Morris} seconded to substitute the following resolution in the place of the first resolution

Resolved that an union of the States, merely fœderal, will not accomplish the objects proposed by the articles of confederation, namely “common defence, security of liberty, and general welfare.

It was moved by M^r Butler seconded by M^r Randolph to postpone the consideration of the said resolution in order to take up the following resolution ^{submitted by M^r Randolph} namely

Resolved that a national government ought to be established consisting of a supreme legislative, judiciary and executive.

It was moved by M^r Read seconded by M^r C. C. Pinckney to postpone the consideration of the last resolution in order to take up the following

Resolved That in order to carry into execution the design of the States in forming this convention and to accomplish the objects proposed by the confederation “a more effective government consisting of a Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive ought to be established”

On the question to postpone, in order to take up the last resolution, the question was lost.

On motion to agree to the said resolution moved by Mr Butler it passed in the affirmative—and the resolution, as agreed to, is as follows.

Resolved that ^{it is the opinion of this Committee that} a national government ought to be established consisting of a supreme Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive

The following resolution was then moved by Mr Randolph.

Resolved that the rights of suffrage in the national legislature ought to be proportioned to the quotas of contribution, or to the number of free inhabitants, as the one or the other rule may seem best in different cases.

It was moved by Mr Hamilton seconded by Mr Spaight that the resolution be altered so as to read

Resolved that the rights of suffrage in the national legislature ought to be proportioned to the number of free inhabitants

It was moved and seconded that the resolution be postponed—and on the question to postpone it passed in the affirmative

The following resolution ^{was} moved by Mr Randolph seconded by Mr Madison

Resolved that the rights of suffrage in the national legislature ought to be proportioned—it was moved and seconded to add the words “and not according to the present system”—On the question to agree to the amendment it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved and seconded so to alter the resolution that it should read

Resolved that the rights of suffrage in the national legislature ought not to be according

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last resolution— And, on the question to postpone, it passed in the affirmative

The following resolution was [“It was” stricken out] then moved by M^r Madison seconded by M^r G. Morris.

Resolved that the equality of suffrage established by the articles of confederation ought not to prevail in the national legislature and that an equitable ratio of representation ought to be substituted

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last resolution

And on the question to postpone it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded that the Committee do now rise.

Thursday May 31. 1787.

M^r Gorham in the Chair

It was moved ^{& seconded} _^ that the Committee proceed to the consideration of the following resolution (submitted by M^r Randolph) namely

“Resolved that the national legislature ought to consist of two branches.”—

And on the question to agree to the said resolution it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved ^{& seconded} _^ to proceed to the consideration of the ^{clause of the fourth} following _^ resolution (submitted by M^r Randolph) namely

“Resolved that the members of the first branch of the national legislature ought to be elected by the people of the several States :”

and on the question to agree to the said clause of the fourth resolution

it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the remaining clauses of the said ^{fourth} resolution

and on the question to postpone the remaining clauses of the said fourth resolution

it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to proceed to the consideration of the following resolution (being the fifth submitted by Mr Randolph)

Resolved that the members of the second branch of the national legislature ought to be elected by those of the first :
out of—&^{ca} •

and on the question to agree to the said fifth resolution

it passed in the negative

It was then moved and seconded to proceed to the consideration of the following resolution (being the sixth submitted by Mr Randolph)

Resolved “that each branch ought to possess the right of originating acts :”

“That the national legislature ought to be empowered”

“to enjoy the legislative [“acts” stricken out] rights vested in Congress by the confederation ; and moreover

To legislate in all cases, to which the separate States are incompetent: or

in which the harmony of the united States may be interrupted by the exercise of individual legislation

To negative all laws, passed by the several States, contravening, in the opinion of the national legislature, the articles of union: (the following words were added to this clause on motion of M^r Franklin, “or any Treaties subsisting under the authority of the union

Questions being taken ^{separately} on the foregoing clauses of the sixth resolution they were agreed to. .

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last clause of the sixth resolution namely

“to call forth the force of the union against any member of the union, failing to fulfil it's duty under the articles thereof.”

on the question to postpone the consideration of the said clause

it passed in the affirmative

Friday June 1. 1787.

M^r Gorham in the Chair.

It was moved and seconded to proceed to the consideration of the 7th resolution submitted by M^r Randolph, namely

“Resolved that a national executive be instituted; to
“be chosen by the national legislature; for the term of
“ years

“to receive punctually at stated times a fixed compensation for the services rendered; in which no encrease or diminution shall be made so as to affect the magistracy existing
“at the time of such encrease or diminution; and

“to be ineligible a second time; and that besides a general
“authority to execute the national laws, it ought to enjoy the
“executive rights vested in Congress by the confederation”

On motion, by M^r Wilson seconded by M^r C. Pinckney, to amend the first clause of the resolution by adding, after the word instituted, the words “to consist of a single person”—so as to read

“resolved “that a national executive to consist of a single person be instituted”

It was moved and seconded to to postpone the consideration of the amendment—and on the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to agree to the first clause of the resolution, namely

“Resolved that a national executive be instituted” and on the question to agree to the said clause

it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved, by M^r Madison, seconded by M^r Wilson, after the word instituted to add the words

“with power to carry into execution the national laws,—to “appoint to offices in cases not otherwise provided for; and “to execute such other powers, not legislative or judiciary in “their nature, as may from time to time be delegated by the “national legislature”

and on a division of the amendment the following clauses were agreed to—namely

“with power to carry into execution the national laws”; “to appoint to offices in cases not otherwise provided for”

On the question to continue the last clause of the amendment namely

“and to execute such other powers, not legislative or “judiciary in their nature, as may from time to time be delegated by the national legislature.”

it passed in the negative.

It was then moved and seconded to fill up the blank with the word “seven”—so as to read

“for the term of seven years”

And on the question to fill up the blank with the word “seven”

it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the following words—namely

“to be chosen by the national legislature”

and on the question to postpone it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved and seconded that the Committee do now rise—and report a further progress

Saturday June 2nd 1787.

Mr Gorham in the Chair.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the farther consideration of the resolution, submitted by Mr Randolph, which respects the Executive—in order to take up the consideration of the resolution respecting the second branch of the Legislature.

And on the question to postpone

it passed in the negative

it was then moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of these words namely

[Here follow these words, in pencil : “to be chosen by the Nat^l Leg^e”]

in order to take up the following resolution submitted by Mr Wilson. namely.

“Resolved that the Executive Magistracy shall be elected “in manner following.

“That the States be divided into Districts—and
 “that the persons, qualified to vote in each District,
 “elect Members for their respective Districts to be
 “electors of the Executive Magistracy

“That the electors of the Executive Magistracy meet and
 “they or any of them shall elect by ballot, but not out
 “of their own Body, Person in whom the Execu-
 “tive authority of the national government shall be vested.”
 “and on the question to postpone

it passed in the negative

It was then moved and seconded to agree to the words in the
 resolution, submitted by Mr Randolph, so as to read

“To be chosen by the national legislature for the term of
 seven years”

And on the question to agree to these words.

it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consider-
 ation of that part of the resolution, as submitted by Mr Ran-
 dolph, which respects the stipend of the Executive, in Order
 to introduce the following motion made by Dr Franklin namely

“whose necessary expences shall be defrayed, but who
 “shall receive no salary, stipend, Fee or reward whatsoever
 “for their services.”

and on the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consider-
 ation of the said motion offered by Dr Franklin

and on the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved by Mr Dickinson seconded by Mr Bed-
 ford to amend the resolution, before the Committee, by add-

ing after the words “to be chosen by the national legislature for the term of seven years” the following words

“to be removable by the national legislature upon request
“by a majority of the legislatures of the individual States”

it was moved and seconded to strike out the words “upon request by a majority of the legislatures of the individual States”

On the question to strike out

it passed in the negative

The question being taken to agree to the amendment,
offered by M^r Dickinson

it passed in the negative.

The question being then taken on the words contained
in the resolution submitted by M^r Randolph, namely “to be ineligible a second time”

it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved by M^r Williamson seconded by M^r
Davie to add the following words to the last clause of the
resolution respecting the executive namely “and to be re-
movable on impeachment and conviction of mal-practice or
neglect of duty”

On the question to add the words

it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved by M^r Rutledge seconded by M^r C
Pinckney to fill up the blank after the words “executive to
consist of—with the words “One person.”

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consid-
eration of the last motion.

and on the question to postpone.

it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved and seconded that the Committee do now rise, report a further progress, and request leave to sit again

the Committee then rose.

Monday June 4. 1787.

M^r Gorham in the Chair

It was moved and seconded to proceed to the farther consider of the propositions submitted to the Committee by M^r Randolph—when

On motion of M^r C. Pinckney seconded by M^r Wilson to fill up the blank after the words “that a national executive be instituted to consist of” with the words “a single person”

On the question to fill up the blank with the words “a single person”

it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved and seconded to take into consideration the first clause of the eighth resolution, submitted by M^r Randolph. namely

“Resolved that the national executive and a convenient “number of the national judiciary ought to compose a Council of revision”

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the said clause in order to introduce the following resolution submitted by M^r Gerry namely

“resolved that the national Executive shall have a right to “negative any legislative act, which shall not be afterwards

“passed unless by two third parts of each branch of the national legislature.”

and on the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved by M^r Wilson seconded by M^r Hamilton to strike out the words

“shall not be ^{afterwards} passed but by two third parts of each branch of the national legislature.”

and on the question to strike out the words

it passed unan: in the negative

It was then moved by M^r Butler seconded by D^r Franklin that the resolution be altered so as to read

“resolved that the national executive have a power to suspend any legislative act for

and on the question to agree to the alteration

it passed unan: in the negative.

A question was then taken on the resolution submitted by M^r Gerry namely

“resolved that the national executive shall have a right to negative any legislative act which shall not be afterwards passed unless by two third parts of each branch of the national legislature”

And on the question to agree to the same

it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved by M^r Wilson seconded by M^r Madison that the following amendment be made to the last resolution after the words “national Executive” to add the words “a convenient number of the national judiciary.”—

An objection of order being taken by M^r Hamilton to the

introduction of the last amendment at this time.—notice was given by M^r Wilson seconded by M^r Madison that the same would be moved to morrow.— [“Thursday” stricken out] Wednesday assigned to reconsider

It was then moved and seconded to proceed to the consideration of the 9th resolution submitted by M^r Randolph

When on motion to agree to the first clause namely
 “resolved that a national judiciary be established”
 it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to add these words to the first clause of the ninth resolution namely

“to consist of One supreme tribunal, and of one or more inferior tribunals.

and on the question to agree to the same.
 it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved and seconded that the Committee do now rise, report a further progress, and request leave to sit again

The Committee then rose.

Tuesday June 5. 1787.

M^r Gorham in the Chair

It was moved and seconded to proceed to the further consideration of the 9th resolution, submitted by M^r Randolph.

It was then moved and seconded to amend the last clause by striking out the words “One or more” so as to read “and of inferior to tribunals”

and on the question to strike out
it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to strike out the words
“the national legislature” so as to read
to be appointed by.

On the question to strike out
it passed in the affirmative

Notice was given by Mr Wilson that he should at a future
day move for a reconsideration of that clause which respects
“inferior tribunals”

Mr C. Pinckney gave notice that when the clause which re-
spects the appointment of the Judiciary came before the Com-
mittee he should move to restore the words

“the national legislature”

It was then moved and seconded to agree to the following
part of the 9th resolution namely.

“To hold their offices during good behaviour and to receive
“punctually, at stated times, a fixed compensation for their
“services, in which no encrease or diminution shall be made,
“so as to affect the persons actually in office at the time of
“such encrease or diminution”

and on the question to agree to the same
it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the remaining
clause of the 9th resolution

and on the question to postpone
it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 10th resolution, as submitted
by Mr Randolph namely

“resolved that provision ought to be made for the admission of States lawfully arising within the limits of the United States, whether from a voluntary junction of government and territory or otherwise, with the consent of a number of voices in the national legislature less than the whole”

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 11th resolution submitted by M^r Randolph.

and on the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 12th resolution submitted by M^r Randolph—namely

“resolved that provision ought to be made for the continuance of a Congress and their authorities and privileges, until a given day, after the reform of the articles of union shall be adopted, and for the completion of all their engagements”

it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 13th resolution submitted by M^r Randolph

and on the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the considⁿ of the 14th resolution submitted by M^r Randolph

and on the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the considⁿ of the 15th resolution submitted by M^r Randolph

and on the question to postpone
it passed in the affirmative

It was moved by M^r C Pinckney seconded by M^r Rutledge that to-morrow be assigned to reconsider that clause of the 4th resolution which respects the election of the first branch of the national legislature.

And on the question to reconsider the same to-morrow
it passed in the affirmative

It was moved by M^r Rutledge seconded by M^r Sherman

To strike out the following words in the 9th resolution submitted by M^r Randolph namely

“and of inferior tribunals”

And on the question to strike out
it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded that the following clause be added to the 9th resolution namely

“That the national legislature be empowered to appoint inferior Tribunals”

And on the question to agree to the same
it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded that the Committee do now rise, report a further progress, and request leave to sit again.

The Committee then rose

Wednesday June 6. 1787.

M^r Gorham in the Chair

It was moved by M^r C. Pinckney seconded by M^r Rutledge to strike the word “people” out of the 4th resolution

submitted by M^r Randolph, and to insert in it's place the word

“Legislatures” so as to read “resolved that the Members
“of the first branch of the national legislature ought to be
“elected by the Legislatures of the several states”

and On the question to strike out

it passed in the negative

On motion of M^r Wilson seconded by M^r Madison to
amend the resolution, which respects the negative to be
vested in the national executive by adding after the words
“national executive” the words

“with a convenient number of the national Judiciary”

On the question to agree to the addition of these words

it passed in the negative

M^r C. Pinckney gave notice that to-morrow he should move
for the reconsideration of that clause in the resolution,
adopted by the Committee, which vests a negative in the na-
tional legislature on the laws of the several States. friday
assigned to reconsider

It was then moved and seconded that the Committee do
now rise, report a further progress, and request leave to sit
again.

The Committee then rose.

Thursday June 7. 1787.

M^r Gorham in the Chair

The following resolution was submitted by M^r Dickinson sec-
onded by M^r Sherman. namely

Resolved that the members of the second branch of the

national Legislature ought to be chosen by the individual Legislatures.

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the last resolution, in order to introduce the following—submitted by Mr Wilson seconded by Mr Morris, namely

Resolved that the second Branch of the national Legislature be elected by the people in Districts to be formed for that purpose.

And on the question to postpone
it passed in the negative

A question was then taken on the resolution submitted by Mr Dickinson namely

“Resolved that the members of the second branch of the “national Legislature ought to be chosen by the individual “Legislatures”

And on the question to agree to the same
it passed unanimously in the affirmative

Mr Gerry gave notice that he would to-morrow move for the reconsideration of the resolution which respects the appointment of the national executive—when he should offer to substitute the following mode of appointing the national Executive namely

by the Executives of the several States

The Committee then rose.

Friday June 8. 1787.

Mr Gorham in the Chair

It was moved by Mr C Pinckney seconded by Mr Madison to strike out the following words in the 6th resolution adopted by the Committee namely

“to negative all laws passed by the several States contravening, in the opinion of the national legislature, the articles of union; or any treaties subsisting under the authority of the union.”

— and to insert the following words in their place namely

“to negative all laws which to them shall appear improper.”

And on the question to strike out

it passed in the negative.

It was moved by Mr Gerry seconded by Mr King to reconsider that clause of the seventh resolution, adopted by the Committee, which respects the appointment of the national Executive

On the question to reconsider

it passed in the affirmative

and to-morrow was assigned for the reconsideration

It was then moved by Mr C Pinckney seconded by Mr Rutledge that the following resolution be added after the 4th resolution adopted by the Committee namely.

Resolved That the States be divided into three Classes—the first Class to have three members, the second two, and the [“the” stricken out] third One member each—that an estimate be taken of the comparative importance of each State, at fixed periods, so as to ascertain the number of members they may from time to time be entitled to.

Before any debate was had, or determination taken on Mr Pinckney’s proposition—it was moved and seconded that the Committee do now rise, report a further progress, and request leave to sit again.

The Committee then rose.

Saturday June 9. 1787

Mr Gorham in the Chair. 

It was moved by Mr Patterson seconded by Mr Brearley to enter on the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr Randolph.

After some time passed in debate—

It was moved and seconded that the Committee do now rise, report a further progress, and request leave to sit again.

The Committee then rose

 A question being taken, on Mr Gerry's motion, to strike out the following words in that clause of the 7th resolution, adopted by the Committee, which respects the appointment of the national Executive

namely “to be chosen by the national legislature” and to insert

“to be chosen by the Executives of the individual States”
it passed in the negative.

Monday June 11. 1787.

Mr Gorham in the Chair.

It was moved by Mr King seconded by Mr Rutledge to agree to the following resolution namely

Resolved that the right of suffrage in the first branch of the national Legislature ought not to be according to the rule established in the articles of confederation; but according to some equitable ratio of representation

And on the question to agree to the same
it passed in the affirmative.



It was then moved by M^r Rutledge seconded by M^r Butler to add the following words to the last resolution

“namely, according to the quotas of contribution”

It was moved by M^r Wilson seconded by M^r C. Pinckney to postpone the consideration of the last motion in order to introduce the following words, after the words “equitable ratio of representation” namely.

“in proportion to the whole number of white and other
“free Citizens and inhabitants of every age, sex and condi-
“tion, including those bound to servitude for a term of years,
“and three fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the
“foregoing description, except Indians, not paying taxes in
“each State”

On the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to M^r Wilson's motion

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved by M^r Sherman seconded by M^r Ellsworth

“That in the second branch of the National Legislature
each State have One vote”

On the question to agree to the same

it passed in the negative.

It was then moved by M^r Wilson seconded by M^r Hamilton to adopt the following resolution, namely,

“Resolved that the right of suffrage in the second branch
“of the national Legislature ought to be according to the rule
“established for the first”

On the question to agree to the same

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the 11th resolution

submitted by M^r Randolph—and amended to read as follows—

“Resolved that a republican constitution, and it's existing laws ought to be guaranteed to each State by the United States.”

And on the question to agree to the same
it passed ^{unanimously} in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to agree to the following resolution

Resolved that provision ought to be made for the amendment of the articles of union whensoever it shall seem necessary.

On the question to agree to the same
it passed in the affirmative

It was agreed to postpone the following clause in the 13th resolution submitted by M^r Randolph namely

“and that the assent of the national legislature ought not to be required thereto”

It was then moved and seconded to agree to the 14 resolution submitted by M^r Randolph namely

“Resolved that the [“amendments” stricken out] legislative, executive, and judiciary powers within the several States ought to be bound by oath to support the articles of union”

It was then moved by M^r Martin seconded by _____ to strike out the words “within the several States”

and on the question to strike out.
it passed in the negative

It was then moved and seconded to agree to the 14th resolution as submitted by M^r Randolph

And on the question to agree to the same.
it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded that the Committee do now rise, report a further progress, and request leave to sit again
The Committee then rose.

Tuesday June 12. 1787

M^r Gorham in the Chair

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank in the ["4th" inserted in pencil] resolution respecting the term for which the members of the first branch of the national Legislature should be chosen with the words "three years"

On the question to fill up with three years
it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the following words in the ["4th" inserted in pencil] resolution namely
to be of years at least.

And on the question to strike out
it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the words

"and fixed" after the word "liberal" in that clause of the ["4th" inserted in pencil] resolution which respects the stipend of the first branch
passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to add the words
 “to be paid out of the public Treasury”
 _____, agreed to

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words
 “by a particular State”

 _____ passed in the negative

_____ a question being taken on the clause which respects the
 ineligibility of the members of the first branch
 _____ it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the [“4th” inserted in
 pencil] resolution by inserting the words

“and under the national government for the space of
 three years after it’s expiration.”

 _____ passed in the negative

Moved and seconded to fill up the blank with
 “One year”

 _____ passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the following words
 namely

“to be incapable of re-election for the space of _____ after
 the expiration of their term of service and to be subject to
 re-call.

On the question to strike out

 _____ passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words to be
 of _____ years at least [the following bracketed words inserted
 in pencil: “from the 5th Resolution.”]

 _____ passed in the negative

Moved to fill up the blank with
 “Thirty”
 passed in the affirmative

Moved and seconded to fill up the blank after the words
 “sufficient to ensure their independency” with
 “seven years”
 passed in the affirmative

It was moved by M^r Rutledge seconded by M^r Butler to
 strike out the clause which respects stipends to be allowed to
 the second branch

On the question to strike out
 passed in the negative

It was then moved and seconded that the clause which re-
 spects the stipends [“to be given” stricken out] to be given
 to the second branch be the same as that of the first
 passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded that the ineligibility of the second
 branch to office be the same as the first
 passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to alter the resolution submitted
 by M^r Randolph, so as to read as follows namely.

“That the jurisdiction of the supreme Tribunal shall be
 “to hear and determine in the dernier resort all piracies,
 “felonies &^{ca}”

It was moved and seconded to postpone the whole of the
 last clause generally.

It was then moved and seconded to strike out the words
 “all piracies and felonies on the high seas”

passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words

“all captures from an enemy”

passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “other States” and to insert the words “two distinct States in the union”

passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the resolution which respects the Judiciary.

passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded that the Committee do now rise, report a further progress, and request leave to sit again

The Committee then rose

Wednesday June 13. 1787.

Mr Gorham in the Chair

It was moved by Mr Randolph seconded by Mr Madison to adopt the following resolution respecting the national Judiciary namely

“That the jurisdiction of the national Judiciary shall extend to cases which respect the collection of the national revenue, impeachments of any national officers, and questions which involve the national peace and harmony”

passed in the affirmative

It was moved by M^r Pinckney seconded by M^r Sherman to insert after the words "One supreme Tribunal" "the Judges of which to be appointed by the second branch of the national Legislature

passed in the affirmative

It was moved by M^r Gerry seconded by M^r Pinckney to add the following words to the fifth resolution adopted by the Committee namely

"excepting money bills, which shall originate in the first
"branch of the national Legislature"

passed in the negative

It was then moved and seconded that the Committee do rise and report their proceedings to the House

The Committee then rose

Saturday June 16. 1787.

M^r Gorham in the Chair.

After some time passed in debate on the propositions offered by the honorable M^r Paterson.

It was moved and seconded that the Committee do now rise, report a further progress, and request leave to sit again—

The Committee then rose.

Monday June 18. 1787

M^r Gorham in the Chair.

It was moved by M^r Dickinson seconded by _____ to
postpone the consideration of the first
 ["substitute the following resolution in the place of the

first" stricken out] resolution submitted by M^r Paterson
in order to introduce the following.
 namely.

"Resolved that the articles of confederation ought to be
 "revised and amended, so as to render the government of
 "the United States adequate to the Exigencies, the preserva-
 "tion, and the prosperity of the Union."

And on the question to agree to the same
 it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded that the Committee do now
 rise, report a further progress, and request leave to sit again

The Committee then rose.

Tuesday June 19. 1787

M^r Gorham in the Chair

On a question to adopt M^r Dickinson's motion—moved yes-
 terday—

it passed in the negative

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the considera-
 tion of the first proposition offered by M^r Paterson.

passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded that the Committee do now
 rise—and report to the House that they do not agree to the
 propositions offered by the honorable M^r Paterson—and that
 they report the resolutions offered by the honorable M^r Ran-
 dolph, heretofore reported from a Committee of the whole
 House

passed in the affirmative

The Committee then rose.

Department of State March 19. 1796.

Received from the President of the United States, This book, containing a detail of the yeas and nays given on questions in the general convention of the U. States. These appear on the three first pages, and, after an interval of eight blank pages, on the five next pages. With this book I also received two sheets of the like yeas & nays entirely filled, and a half sheet filled on one page.

TIMOTHY PICKERING

Sec^y of State.

Questions.										ayes	noes	divided
New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Virginia	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia
	aye		aye	no		aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	Single Executive.
	no		aye	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	To strike out the words " People " in the first clause of the 4 th resolution, and to insert the word " Legislatures "
	no		aye	aye	no	no	no	no	aye	no	no	To add a convenient number of the national [" Executive " erased] Judiciary to the Executive in the exercise of the negative
	aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	That the second Branch of the national Legislature be elected by the individual Legislatures.
	aye		no	no	no	aye	d :	no	aye	no	no	To vest the national Legislature with a negative on all State laws which shall appear to them improper
	aye		no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	To reconsider the mode of appointing the Executive
	no		no	no	no	no	d :	no	no	no	no	To appoint the national Executive by the Executives of the several States
	aye		aye	no	no	aye	no	d :	aye	aye	aye	That the right of suffrage in the first branch of the national Legislature ought not to be according to the rule established in the confed ^b but accord ^c to an equitable ratio
	aye		aye	aye	no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	That the right of suffrage in the first branch be accord ^g to the whole number of white and three fifths of the other inhabitants
	no		aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	That in the second branch of the national Legislature each State have one vote.
	aye		no	no	no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	That the right of suffrage in the second Branch ought to be according to the rule established for the first " an equitable ratio of representation
	aye		aye		aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	To strike out the Treasurer
	aye		aye		no	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	no	To reconsider y ⁿ 10 clause 8 sect. 1 Article
	aye		aye		aye	no	aye	no	aye	aye	no	To strike out the word " punish "
	aye		aye		aye	no	aye	no	aye	aye	no	

aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	To insert the word joint before the word ballot.	7	4
no	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	aye	no	aye	"each State having One vote"	5	6
aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	a majority of the votes of Members present required	10	1
no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	To be elected by the Electors.	5	6
no	no	dd	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	no	To commit y ^e 2 last clauses 1 sect. 10 art.	5	5
no	no	dd	aye	aye	aye	dd	aye	no	no	no	no	To be elected by Electors.	4	4
no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To add the words "or by law" 2 sect. 10 art.	4	2
no	no	aye	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	To agree to Mr Dickinson's amendment	1	9
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To adjourn at 3 o'clock	6	4
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to Mr Randolph's amendment to the 1 st clause, 1 st section, 7 article.		
no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To agree to the amendm ^t of y ^e 1 st clause 1 sect. 7 article	1	10
aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the amendment of 20 years.	7	4
aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the first clause of y ^e report of eleven ent ^l on the journal 24 inst ^t	7	4
no	no	aye	no	no	no	dd	aye	no	no	no	no	to agree to Mr Sherman's amendment		
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To add the words & other pub: Ministers		
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To strike out the words "correspond with the Executives"	9	1
no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no		1	9
aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	no	aye	no	no	but his pardon shall not be pleadable in bar	4	6
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	To amend the clause giving the command of the militia to the Executive.	6	2
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To amend the oath of office by the President	7	1
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the 2 Sect. 11 art.	6	2
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye			

Questions												ayes	noes	divided			
New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Virginia	No Carolina	So Carolina	Georgia	To agree to the word "four"	aye	aye	10	1
													To agree to the clause respect ^d Presid ^t & V. Presid ^t	aye	aye	10	1
													To agree to the appointment of Electors."	aye	aye	9	2
													That the Electors meet at y ^e seat of the gen ^l Gov ^t	aye	aye	1	10
													To agree to	aye	aye	10	1
													The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the Presid ^t	aye	aye	8	2
													Provided that number be a Majority of the	aye	aye	8	3
													and who shall have given their votes 	aye	aye		
														aye	aye	10	1
													and ["Provided" stricken out] that not less than the whole number of Senators be present.—  (In presence of the S & H ^o of representatives).	aye	aye		
													House of representatives shall chuse by ballot the President, the Members from each State hav-  ing one vote	aye	aye	10	1
													and in every case after the choice of the Presid ^t the Person having the greatest number of votes	aye	aye	10	1
													 to insert the words "of the Electors" after the last clause	aye	aye	11	
													The election shall be on the same day throughout the United States.	aye	aye	8	3
													11 ^o of representatives, to elect	aye	aye	8	3

(Questions)													ayes	noes	divided
New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Virginia	No Carolina	So Carolina	Georgia	To reconsider the 1 st clause of the 5 sect. 1 st article		
no	no		no		aye	no	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	4	7	
aye	aye		aye		aye	dd	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	1		
no	no		no		no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	4	7	
no	aye		no		no	aye	no	no	no	no	aye	no			
no	no		aye		aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	7	4	

Propositions submitted to the consideration of the Convention by the honorable M^r Randolph—

1. Resolved that the articles of the confederation ought to be so corrected and enlarged as to accomplish the objects proposed by their institution, namely “common defence, security of liberty, and general welfare.
2. Resolved, therefore that the rights of suffrage, in the national legislature ought to be proportioned

aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	To amend the 11 th resolution submitted by Mr Randolph by adding the words voluntary junction or partition	7	4
aye	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	To amend the resolution by adding the words " national government " after the words	7	4
no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	To strike these words out of the 14 resolution " within the sev ^l States "	4	7
aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To agree to the 14 resolution as submitted by Mr Randolph	6	5
aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To agree to the 15 resolution submitted by Mr Randolph.	5	3
no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To fill up the term of election for the first branch with three year	7	4
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	For striking out the words " to be of age at least.	10	1
no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	For adding the words " & fixed " after the words liberal stipend	8	3
aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To add the words " to be paid out of the national Treasury "	8	3
aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the clause respect ^g the salary of the first branch	8	3
dd	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To strike out the words " by a particular State or " in the clause of the resolution	4	5
aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the clause respecting the ineligibility of the first branch to offices	10	1
no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To fill the blank of ineligibility to office after the term with three years	1	10
aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	dd	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To fill up the blank with One year	8	2
no	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To strike out the words " to be of years at least " in the resolution respect ^g the second bran.	3	6
aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	To fill up the blank with " Thirty "	7	4
dd	no	dd	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To fill up the blank in the election of the 2 branch with Seven years :	8	1
dd	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To strike out the clause which respects stipends to be allowed to the second branch	3	7
aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	That the ineligibility of the 2 branch to office be the same as the first	10	1
no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	That money bills should only originate in the first branch	3	8
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To resolve the House into a Committee of the whole House.	11	

no	aye	dd	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	no	To add the follow ^s words to the least clause of the 3 resolution to be of the age of 25 years at	7	3	1
aye	no	dd	aye	dd	no	no	aye	no	To strike out the following words in the 3 rd resolution namely and under the national gov ^t for the space of One year after it's expiration	4	4	3
aye	no	no	aye	aye	no	aye	no	no	To agree to the following clause To receive an adequate compensation for their services—to be paid out of the pub: Treas ^y	5	5	1
no	aye	aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	To strike out these words in y ^r 3 rd resolution “by a particular State”	8	3	
dd	aye	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	To amend the 3 rd resolution by strik ^g out these w ^{ds} and inserting the follow ^s words on Mr Madi-son's motion	2	8	1
dd	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	no	To agree to the last clause in the 3 rd resolution as far as the word service inclusive.	8	2	1
no	no	aye	no	dd	aye	no	no	no	To agree to the following words “ and for the space of one year after it's expiration ”	4	6	1
no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	To postpone the 1 st clause of the fourth resolution, to take up the eighth resolution	4	7	
no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	To postpone the 4 th resolution to take up the seventh	3	8	
aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	That the second branch be elected by the State Legislatures	9	2	
no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	aye	To strike out the words sufficient to secure their independency	7	4	
aye	aye	aye	no	no	dd	no	aye	aye	To strike the word “Seven” out of the 4 th resolution	7	3	1
no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	dd	aye	no	To fill up the blank in the 4 resolution w ^h the word Six	5	5	1
no	aye	no	aye	aye	dd	aye	no	no	To adjourn	5	5	1
no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	dd	aye	no	To fill up the blank in the 4 resolution w ^h the word five	5	5	1
aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	[“ To fill up the blank in y ^e 4 resolution with the words ” stricken out] To adjourn	7	4	
no	no	no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	for nine years one third to go out triennially—second Branch	3	8	
aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	for six years, one third to go out biennially—	7	4	
aye	aye	no	no	aye	no	aye	no	no	to strike the following clause out of the 4 resolution “to receive fixed stipends by which they may be compensated for the devotion of their time to public service	5	6	

no	no	aye	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	for ["On" stricken out] the previous question ^	1	8	1
dd	aye	no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	dd	aye	To agree to the resolution which regulates the Census &c	6	2	2
no	aye	aye	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	To postpone the motion "That all monies shall be assessed until the Census be taken conformably to the number of repres: in y ^e first branch.	4	6	
aye	no	no	aye	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the last Motion	5	5	
aye	no	no	dd	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to a modification of the last motion	5	4	1
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	dd	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the amendment proposed by Mr Randolph to y ^e second clause of y ^e report entered on y ^e journals of the 9 ins ^t	9		1
aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To add after the word "divided" the words "or enlarged by addition of territory"	10		
aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	To adjourn	6	4	
aye	aye	no	dd	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	That the number of representatives in y ^e first branch from the States hereafter to be established shall not exceed the representatives from the States already confederated	4	5	1
no	no	no	aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye	no	To postpone the 2 ^d clause of the report from the grand Committee of the 6. instant in order to take up the substitute off ^d by Mr Pinckney	4	6	
dd	aye	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	no	no	To agree to the whole of the report from the grand Committee.	5	4	1
no	aye	no	no	no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	To commit the second Clause of the 6. resolution from the Committee of the whole House.	5	5	
no	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	To adjourn	5	5	
aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	dd	To adjourn	7	2	1
no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To postpone the 2 clause of y ^e 6 th resolution, to take up a motion offered by Mr Sherman	2	8	
aye	no	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	no	no	no	To agree to the amendment offered to the 6 th resolution by Mr Bedford	6	4	
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	To agree to the second clause of the 6. resolution as amended.	8	2	
aye	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	no	no	To agree to the last clause of the 6 resolution as reported from the Committee of the whole House.	3	7	

Questions										Ayes	Noes	Divided
										10		
										1	9	
										2	8	
										10		
										6	4	
										4	6	
										4	6	
										8		
										6	2	
										8		
										4	3	1
										2	6	
										4	4	
										6	2	
										9		
										2	7	

aye	aye									To agree to the 16 th resolution as amended	9
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To reconsider all the clauses of the 9 th resolution except the first.— N ^o Caro ^a withdraw their negative.	9 1
dd	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	“ To be chosen by electors appointed for that purpose ”	6 3 1
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	“ by the Legislatures of the States ”	8 2
no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To restore the words “ to be ineligible a second time ”	2 8
dd	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	for “ seven years ”	3 5 2
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	for “ six years ”	9 1
aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To postpone Mr Ellsworth's motion for electing the Executive to take up Mr Gerry's	6 4
no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To [“ post ” stricken out] refer Mr Gerry's motion to a Committee of detail	3 7
no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To add One Elector to the States of Georgia and New Hampshire	6 4
no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	The last motion repeated	3 7
aye	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To agree to the proposition for the first election of the Supreme Executive, offered by Mr Gerry.	6 4
aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To postpone the consideration of the clause which respects the impeachment of the Executive	2 8
no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the clause respecting the impeachment ^d of the Executive.	8 2
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	^{fixed} To receive a compensation for the devotion of his time to Public service. unanimous	10
aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To be paid out of the national Treasury unanimous 14 sect. of the 6 article	9 1
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		
aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To adjourn	
no	aye		dd	no	aye	no	no	dd	dd	To join the supreme judiciary with the Executive in the negative	3 4 2
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	That the supreme Executive shall possess a revisionary negative	9

aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	dd	To postpone the consid th of the 9 sect. of the 6 article	5	5	1
aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	To ["postpone" stricken out] be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.	9	2	1
no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To agree to five dollars 7 ^d diem	2	9	
aye	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	To postpone the amendm ^t offered to the 12 th section	6	5	1
no	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	To agree to Mr Madison's amendment to the negative by add ^s the Judiciary	3	8	1
no	no	no	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	To postpone the consid th of the 13. sect. 6 article	2	9	1
no	no	aye	no	dd	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	"three fourths," instead of "two thirds" 13 sect 6 art.	6	4	1
no	aye	no	no	no	aye	no	no	aye	no	To agree to the amendm ^t "no bill or resolve"	3	8	
no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	No money shall be drawn from the Treas ^y of the U. S. but in conseq. of approp ^s by law.			
no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To adjourn			
no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To insert ten days sundays excepted	9	2	
no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	To adjourn till wednesday	3	5	
no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	no	aye	To refer the report to a Committee of the whole	5	4	
no	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	Delaware being represented during the Debate a question was again taken on y ^e Committee of y ^e whole	3	6	
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To insert the words "legislative acts of the other in the third article	5	5	
aye	aye	no	aye	no	no	no	aye	no	no	To strike out the words each of w ^h shall in all cases have a negative on the other 3 rd article	7	3	
no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To add an amendm ^t to the last clause of y ^e 3. article offered by Mr Randolph	8	2	
no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	To strike out the word Dec ^r and insert "May"	2	8	
no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To add the words subject to the negative hereafter mentioned	1	9	
no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To strike out the ^{last} clause of the first section of the fourth article	1	7	1

withdrawn

Questions												Ayes	Noes	Divided	
New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Virginia	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia			
no	no	no	no			aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no		To adjourn	4	5
aye	aye	aye	aye			no	no	no	no	no	no		To adjourn till 10 o'clock	3	5
no	no	aye	aye			aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye			7	2
aye	aye	no	no			aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		To strike out "three" and insert seven in y ^e 2 Sect 4 art.	10	1
no	no	no	no			aye	no	no	aye	no	no		To strike out the word "of" and to substitute "in" after resident in the 2 ["article" stricken out] sect. 4 article	4	7
no	no	no	no			no	no	no	no	no	no		To postpone Mr motion in order to take up Mr Dickinsons	3	8
no	no	no	no			no	no	no	no	no	no		To insert the word "three"	2	9
no	no	no	no			aye	no	no	no	aye	aye		To add One year ["to the" stricken out] residence before the election	4	6
aye	aye	aye	aye			aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		To agree to y ^e 2 clause of y ^e 2 sect.		1
no	no	no	no			no	no	no	no	aye	aye		To give six representatives to S ^o Carolina.	4	7
aye	aye	aye	aye			no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye		To alter the latter clause of the 4 sect. of the 4. Art. " according to the rule herein after provided for Direct taxation " _____	9	2
no	no	no	no			aye	no	no	no	no	no		To insert the word " free " before inhabitants 4 sect. 4 article	1	10
no	no	no	no			aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye		To strike out the 5 section 4 article	7	4
no	no	no	no			no	aye	dd	no	no	no		To strike out the 3 rd clause of the 1 st sect. of the 5 article	1	8
no	no	no	no			no	no	aye	no	aye	aye		To add the words to y ^e 1 st sect 5 art. unless other provision shall be made by the Legislature	4	6
aye	no	aye	aye			aye	aye	aye	aye	no	dd		To agree to the three first clauses of the 1 st sect. of the 5 article	8	2

1 =	2 =	3 =	4 =	5 =	6 =	7 =	8 =	9 =	10 =	11 =	12 =	13 =
N. H.	Massa :	C :	R. I.	N. V.	N. J.	P :	D :	Mary :	V :	N. C.	S. C.	G.
	aye	aye		no		no	aye		no	no	aye	
	aye	no		divided		aye	aye		aye	aye	aye	
	aye	aye		aye		aye			aye	aye	aye	
	aye	aye		aye		no	aye		aye	aye	aye	
	aye	divided		aye		aye	divided		aye	aye	no	aye
ayes noes	no	no		no		no	divided		no	no	no	no
3	7	no		no		no	no		aye	no	aye	no
9	aye	divided		aye		aye	aye		aye	aye	aye	aye
5	4	no	on the quest ⁿ of 7 years to y ^e executive	aye		aye	aye		aye	no	no	no
3	7	no		aye		aye	no	aye	no	no	no	no
2	7	no		divided		aye	no	aye	no	no	no	no
2	8	aye		aye		no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye
3	7	no		no		no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye
1	9	no		no		no	aye	no	no	no	no	no
2	7	no	Executive to be again ineligible	aye		divided	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no
6	4	aye		aye		no	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye
7	3	aye	single executive	no		aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye
6	4	aye		aye		aye	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye

O	IO	On giving the Executive a complete negative—									
		no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
2	8	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
8	2	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye
8	2	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye
7	3	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye
6	4	divided	aye	no	aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye
6	5	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no
5	4	divided	aye	divided	aye	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye
7	3	aye	no	divided	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye

State of the resolutions submitted to the consideration of the House by the honorable M^r Randolph, as agreed to in a Committee of the whole House.

RESOLVED that it is the opinion of this Committee that a national government ought to be established, consisting of a Supreme Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive.

Resolved that the National Legislature ought to consist of two branches.

Resolved that the members of the first branch of the National Legislature ought to be elected by the people of the several States.

Resolved that the members of the second branch of the national Legislature ought to be chosen by the individual Legislatures.

Resolved that each branch ought to possess the right of originating acts.

Resolved That the national Legislature ought to be empowered.

to enjoy the legislative rights vested in Congress by the confederation; and moreover.

to legislate in all cases to which the separate States are incompetent: or in which the harmony of the United States may be interrupted by the exercise of individual legislation.

to negative all laws passed by the several States contravening, in the opinion of the national legislature, the articles of union; or any treaties subsisting under the authority of the Union

Resolved that a national Executive be instituted to consist of

a single person.

with power

to carry into execution the national laws ;

to appoint to offices in cases not otherwise provided for.

To be chosen by the national Legislature
for the term of seven years.

to be ineligible a second time; and; to be removable on impeachment and conviction of mal-practice, or neglect of duty.

Resolved that the national Executive shall have a right to negative any legislative act; which shall not be afterwards passed unless by two third parts of each branch of the national Legislature.

Resolved that a national Judiciary be established to consist of

One supreme tribunal

To hold their Offices during good behaviour; and

to receive punctually, at stated times, a fixed compensation for their services; in which no encrease or diminution shall be made, so as to affect the persons actually in Office at the time of such encrease or diminution.

Resolved that the national Legislature be empowered to appoint inferior Tribunals.

Resolved that provision ought to be made for the admission of States, lawfully arising within the limits of the United States, whether from a voluntary junction of government and territory, or otherwise, with the consent of a number of voices in the national Legislature, less than the whole.

Resolved that provision ought to be made for the continuance of a Congress, and their authorities and privileges, until a given day after the reform of the articles of Union shall be adopted; and for the completion of all their engagements.

Resolved that the right of suffrage in the first branch of the national Legislature ought not to be according to the rule established in the articles of confederation; but according to some equitable ratio of representation—namely in proportion to the whole number of white and other free citizens and inhabitants, of every age, sex and condition, including those bound to servitude for a term of years and three fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, except Indians, not paying taxes in each State.

Resolved that the right of suffrage in the second branch of the national Legislature ought to be according to the rule established for the first

Resolved that a republican constitution, and it's existing laws, ought to be guaranteed to each State by the United-States.

Resolved that provision ought to be made for the amendment of the articles of union whensoever it shall seem necessary.

Resolved that the Legislative, Executive, and judiciary powers within the several States ought to be bound by oath to support the articles of union

Resolved that the amendments which shall be offered to the confederation by the Convention, ought at a proper time or times, after the approbation of Congress, to be submitted to an assembly or assemblies of representatives, recommended by the several legislatures, to be expressly chosen by the people to consider and decide thereon

Received this sheet from the President of the United States with the journals of the general convention, on the 19th of March 1796.

TIMOTHY PICKERING

Sec^y of State

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 1.

State of the Resolutions submitted to the Consideration of the House by M^r Randolph, as agreed to in a Committee of the whole House.

Rec^d from the President of the U. States, March 19. 1796. by

TIMOTHY PICKERING

Sec^y of State

State of the resolutions submitted to the consideration of the House by the honorable M^r Randolph, as altered, amended, and agreed to in a Committee of the whole House.

1. Resolved that it is the opinion of this Committee that a national government ought to be established consisting of a Supreme Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive.
- 2 Resolved. that the national Legislature ought to consist of
Two Branches.
- 3 Resolved that the Members of the first branch of the national Legislature ought to be elected by
the People of the several States
for the term of Three years.
to receive fixed stipends, by which they may be compensated for the devotion of their time to public service
to be paid out of the National-Treasury.
to be ineligible to any Office established by a particular State or under the authority of the United-States (except those peculiarly belonging to the functions of the first branch) during the term of service, and under the national government for the space of one year after it's expiration.
- 4 Resolved. that the Members of the second Branch of the national Legislature ought to be chosen by
the individual Legislatures.

to be of the age of thirty years at least.

to hold their offices for a term sufficient to ensure their independency, namely

seven years.

to receive fixed stipends, by which they may be compensated for the devotion of their time to public service—to be paid out of the National Treasury

to be ineligible to any Office established by a particular State, or under the authority of the United States (except those peculiarly belonging to the functions of the second branch) during the term of service, and under the national government, for the space of One year after it's expiration.

5. Resolved that each branch ought to possess the right of originating acts

6. Resolved, that the national Legislature ought to be empowered

to enjoy the legislative rights vested in Congress by the confederation—and moreover

to legislate in all cases to which the separate States are incompetent: or in which the harmony of the United States may be interrupted by the exercise of individual legislation.

to negative all laws passed by the several States contravening, in the opinion of the national legislature, the articles of union, or any treaties subsisting under the authority of the union.

7. Resolved. that the right of suffrage in the first branch of the national Legislature ought not to be according to the rule established in the articles of confederation: but according to some equitable ratio of representation—namely.

in proportion to the whole number of white and other free citizens and inhabitants of every age, sex, and condition including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and three fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, except Indians, not paying taxes in each State.

8 Resolved. that the right of suffrage in the second branch of the national Legislature ought to be according to the rule established for the first

9 Resolved. that a national Executive be instituted to consist of

a Single Person.

to be chosen by the National Legislature.

for the term of Seven years.

with power to carry into execution the National Laws.

to appoint to Offices in cases not otherwise provided for

to be ineligible a second time, and

to be removable on impeachment and conviction of mal practice or neglect of duty.

to receive a fixed stipend, by which he may be compensated for the devotion of his time to public service

to be paid out of the national Treasury.

10 Resolved. that the national executive shall have a right to negative any legislative act: which shall not be afterwards passed unless by two third parts of each branch of the national Legislature.

11 Resolved. that a national Judiciary be established to consist of

One supreme Tribunal.

The Judges of which to be appointed by the second Branch of the National Legislature.

to hold their offices during good behaviour

to receive, punctually, at stated times, a fixed compensation for their services: in which no encrease or diminution shall be made so as to affect the persons actually in office at the time of such encrease or diminution

12 Resolved. That the national Legislature be empowered to appoint

inferior Tribunals.

13 Resolved. that the jurisdiction of the national Judiciary shall extend to cases which respect the collection of the national revenue: impeachments of any national Officers: and questions which involve the national peace and harmony.

14. Resolved. that provision ought to be made for the admission of States, lawfully arising within the limits of the United States, whether from a voluntary junction of government and territory, or otherwise, with the consent of a number of voices in the national Legislature less than the whole.

15. Resolved. that provision ought to be made for the continuance of Congress and their authorities until a given day after the reform of the articles of Union shall be adopted ; and for the completion of all their engagements.
16. Resolved that a republican Constitution, and it's existing laws, ought to be guaranteed to each State by the United States.
17. Resolved. that provision ought to be made for the amendment of the articles of Union, whensoever it shall seem necessary.
- 18 Resolved. that the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary powers within the several States ought to be bound by oath to support the articles of Union
- 19 Resolved. that the amendments which shall be offered to the confederation by the Convention, ought at a proper time or times, after the approbation of Congress to be submitted to an assembly or assemblies of representatives, recommended by the several Legislatures, to be expressly chosen by the People to consider and decide thereon.

Received this sheet from the President of the United States, with the journals of the General Convention, March 19th 1796.

TIMOTHY PICKERING

Sec^y of State

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 2.

State of the Resolutions submitted by M^r Randolph to the
 Consideration of the House, as ^{altered, amended &} agreed to in a Committee of
 the whole House.

Received from the President of the U. States, march 19. 1796.
 by

TIMOTHY PICKERING

Sec^y of State

We

We have now the Honor to submit to the Consideration of the United States in Congress assembled that Constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable. [“The f” stricken out.]

The Friends of our Country have long seen and desired that the Power of making war Peace and Treaties, that of levying Money & regulating Commerce and the correspondent executive and judicial Authorities should be fully and [“exclusively” stricken out] ^{effectually} vested in the general Government of [^]the Union. But the Impropriety of delegating such extensive Trust to one Body of Men is [“self” stricken out] evident. Hence results the Necessity of a different Organization.

[“It is desirable, but we fear not practicable” stricken out] ^[“evidently impracticable” stricken out]

It is obviously impracticable - - - in the fœderal Government of these States to secure [“able” stricken out] all Rights of independent Sovereignty to each and yet provide for the Interest and Safety of all. Individuals entering into Society must give up a Share of Liberty to preserve the Rest. The Magnitude of the Sacrifice must depend as well on Situation and Circumstances as on the Object to be obtained. It is at all Times difficult to draw with Precision the Line between those Rights which must be surrendered and those which may be reserved And on the present Occasion this Difficulty was encreased by a Difference among the several States as to their Situation Extent Habits and particular Interests.

In all our Deliberations on this Subject we kept steadily in our View that which appears to us the greatest Interest of every true American The Consolidation of our Union in which is involved our Prosperity Felicity Safety perhaps our national Existence. This important Consideration seriously and deeply impressed on our Minds led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on Points of inferior Magnitude than might have been otherwise expected. And thus the Constitution which we now present is the Result of a Spirit of Amity and of that mutual Deference & Concession which the Peculiarity of our political Situation rendered indispensable.

That it will meet the ^{and entire} full ^["in all Respects every particular & entire" stricken out] _^ approbation of ^{every} ["any _^ one" stricken out] State is not perhaps to be expected But each will doubtless consider that had her Interests been alone consulted the Consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others. That it is liable to as few Exceptions as could reasonably have been expected we hope and believe That it may promote the lasting Welfare of that Country so dear to us all and secure her Freedom and Happiness is our most ardent Wish—

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o—3.

Draught of the letter from the Convention to Congress, to accompany the Constitution

Providence May 11. 1787.

Gentlemen

Since the Legislature of this State have finally declined sending Delegates to Meet you in Convention for the purposes mentioned in the Resolve of Congress of the 21st February 1787. the Merchants Tradesmen and others of this place, deeply affected with the evils of the present unhappy times, have thought proper to Communicate in writing their approbation of your Meeting, And their regret that it will fall short of a Compleat Representation of the Federal Union.—

The failure of this State was Owing to the Nonconcurrence of the Upper House of Assembly with a Vote passed in the Lower House, for appointing Delegates to attend the said Convention, at thier Session holden at Newport on the first Wednesday of the present Month. —

It is the general Opinion here and we believe of the well informed throughout this State, that full power for the Regulation of the Commerce of the United States, both Foreign & Domestick ought to be vested in the National Council.

And that Effectual Arrangements should also be made for giving Operation to the present powers of Congress in thier Requisitions upon the States for National purposes. —

As the Object of this Letter is chiefly to prevent any impressions unfavorable to the Commercial Interest of this State, from taking place in our Sister States from the Circumstance of our being unrepresented in the present National Convention, we shall not presume to enter into any detail of

the objects we hope your deliberations will embrace and provide for being convinced they will be such as have a tendency to strengthen the Union, promote Commerce, increase the power & Establish the Credit of the United States.

The result of your deliberations tending to these desireable purposes we still hope may finally be Approved and Adopted by this State, for which we pledge our Influence and best exertions. —

In behalf of the Merchants, Tradesmen &c

We have the Honour to be with perfect Consideration & Respect

Your most Obedient &

Most Humble Servant's

JOHN BROWN	JABEZ BOWEN	} Comtee.
THO ^S LLOYD HALSEY	NICHOL ^S BROWN	
JOS. NIGHTINGALE	JOHN JENCKES,	
LEVI HALL	WELCOME ARNOLD	
PHILIP ALLEN	WILLIAM RUSSELL	
PAUL ALLEN	JEREMIAH OLMY,	
	WILLIAM BARTON	

The Hon^{ble} the Chairman of the General Convention

Philadelphia

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 5.

Letter from several Gentlemen of Rhode Island addressed to the honorable the Chairman of the General Convention signed in behalf of the Merchants, Tradesmen &^{ca}

dated Providence May 11. 1787.

read on Monday May 28. 1787.—Ordered to lye on the table for farther consideration

Newport June 18th 1787

Sir—

The inclosed address, of which I presume your Excellency has received a duplicate, was returned to me from New York after my arrival in this State. I flattered myself that our Legislature, which convened on monday last, would have receded from the resolution therein refer'd to, and have complied with the recommendation of Congress in sending delegates to the federal convention. The ^puper house, or Governor, & Council, embraced the measure, but it was negatived in the house of Assembly by a large majority, notwithstanding the greatest exertions were made to support it.

Being disappointed in their expectations, the minority in the administration and all the worthy citizens of this State, whose minds are well informd regretting the peculiarities of their Situation place their fullest confidence in the wisdom & moderation of the national council, and indulge the warmest hopes of being favorably consider'd in their deliberations. From these deliberations they anticipate a political System which must finally be adopted & from which will result the Safety, the honour, & the happiness of the United States

Permit me, Sir, to observe, that the measures of our present Legislature do not exhibit the real character of the State. They are equally reprobated, & abhor'd by Gentlemen of the learned professions, by the whole mercantile body, & by most of the respectable farmers and mechanicks. The majority of the administration is composed of a licentious

number of men, destitute of education, and many of them, Void of principle. From anarchy and confusion they derive their temporary consequence, and this they endeavor to prolong by debauching the minds of the common people, whose attention is wholly directed to the Abolition of debts both public & private. With these are associated the disaffected of every description, particularly those who were unfriendly during the war. Their paper money System, founded in oppression & fraud, they are determined to Support at every hazard. And rather than relinquish their favorite pursuit the trample upon the most sacred obligations. As a proof of this they refused to comply with a requisition of Congress for repealing all laws repugnant to the treaty of peace with Great Britain, and urged as their principal reason, that it would be calling in question the propriety of their former measures

These evils may be attributed, partly to the extreme freedom of our own constitution, and partly to the want of energy in the federal Union: And it is greatly to be apprehended that they cannot Speedily be removed but by uncommon and very serious exertions. It is fortunate however that the wealth and resources of this State are chiefly in possession of the well Affected, & that they are intirely devoted to the public good.

I have the honor of being Sir,
 with the greatest Veneration & esteem,
 Your excellencys very obedient &
 most humble servant—

His excellency

Gen^l Washington

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 6.

Letter to General Washington dated Newport June 18. 1787.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit to you as President of the Convention, a resolve of the directors of the Library Company in this City.

I am Sir with perfect respect

your most obedient humble servant

W: RAWLE.

Third Street

6th July 1787

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 7.

W^m Rawle July 6. 1787. with a resolve of the Library Company of Philadelphia

At a meeting of the directors of the Library company of Philadelphia on Thursday the 5th July 1787

Resolved That the librarian furnish the gentlemen who compose the Convention now sitting with such books as they may desire during their continuance at Philadelphia, taking receipts for the same.

By order of the directors,

W: RAWLE Secretary.

Sires

With leave and submission I address myself To those in whome there is wisdom understanding and knowledge. they are the honourable personages appointed and Made overseers of a part of the terrestrial globe of the Earth, Namely the 13 united states of america in Convention Assembled, the Lord preserve them amen—

I the subscriber being one of the people called Jews of the City of Philadelphia, a people scattered and despersed among all nations do behold with Concern that among the laws in the Constitution of Pennsylvania their is a Clause Sect. 10 to viz—I do belive in one God the Creature and governour of the universe the Rewarder of the good and the punisher of the wicked—and I do acknowledge the scriptures of the old and New testement to be given by a devine inspiration—to swear and believe that the new testement was given by devine inspiration is absolutly against the Religious principle of a Jew. and is against his Conscience to take any such oath—By the above law a Jew is deprived of holding any publick office or place of Government which is a Contridectory to the bill of Right Sect 2. viz

That all men have a natural and unalienable Right To worship almighty God according to the dectates of their own Conscience and understanding, and that no man aught or of Right can be Compelled to attend any Relegious Worship or Erect or support any place of worship or Maintain any minister contrary to or against his own free will and Consent nor

Can any man who acknowledges the being of a God be Justly deprived or abridged of any Civil Right as a Citizen on account of his Religious sentiments or peculiar mode of Religious Worship, and that no authority Can or ought to be vested in or assumed by any power what ever that shall in any Case interfere or in any manner Controul the Right of Conscience in the free Exercise of Religious Worship—

It is well known among all the Citizens of the 13 united States that the Jews have been true and faithfull whigs, and during the late Contest with England they have been foremost in aiding and assisting the States with their lives and fortunes, they have supported the Cause, have bravely faught and bleed for liberty which they Can not Enjoy—

Therefore if the honourable Convention shall in ther Wisdom think fit and alter the said oath and leave out the words to viz—and I do acknoweledge the scripture of the new testament to be given by devine inspiration then the Israeletes will think them self happy to live under a goverment where all Religious societys are on an Eaquel footing—I solecet this favour for my self my Childreen and posterity and for the benefit of all the Israeletes through the 13 united States of america

My prayers is unto the Lord. May the people of this States Rise up as a great and young lion, May they prevail against their Enemies, May the degrees of honour of his Excellency the president of the Convention George Washington, be Extollet and Raise up. May Every one speak of h is glorious Exploits. May God prolong his days among us in this land of Liberty— May he lead the armies against his Enemys as he has done hereuntofore— May God Extend peace unto the united States—May they get up to the highest Prosperety—May God Extend peace to them and their Seed after

them so long as the Sun and moon Endureth—and may the almighty God of our father Abraham Isaac and Jacob endue this Noble Assembly with wisdom Judgement and unanimity in their Councells, and may they have the Satisfaction to see that their present toil and labour for the wellfair of the united States may be approved of, Through all the world and particular by the united States of america is the ardent prayer of Sires

Your Most devoted obe^d Servant

JONAS PHILLIPS

Philadelphia 24th Ellul 5547 or Sep^r 7th 1787

[ADDRESS.]

To His Excellency the president and the Honourable Members of the Convention assembled

Present

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 8.

Letter from Jonas Phillips a Jew, dated Sept. 7. 1787. to the President & Members of the Convention

Philadelphia 1st May 1787

Sir

I have just received an express from Baltimore informing me that my brother lays dangerously ill, in consequence of which I set out immediately for that place. I wish to communicate this circumstance to your Excellency that it may be mentioned to the convention should my absence without leave be taken any notice of—

With the greatest respect I have the honor to be Sir
Your Excellency's ob S^t

JAMES M^CHENRY

His Excellency
the President of Convention

[ADDRESS.]

His Excellency Geo. Washington Esq^e
President of Convention

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 9.

Letter from M^r M^cHenry to the President

May 1. 1787.

WE the People of the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, do ordain, declare and establish the following Constitution for the Government of Ourselves and our Posterity.

ARTICLE I.

The stile of this Government shall be, "The United States of America."

II.

The Government shall consist of supreme legislative, executive and judicial powers.

III.

The legislative power shall be vested in a Congress, to consist of two separate and distinct bodies of men, a House of Representatives, and a Senate,* ["each of which shall, in all cases, have a negative on the other. The Legislature shall meet on the first Monday in December in every year." stricken out.]

* The Legislature shall meet at least once in every year and that meeting shall be on the first Monday in December unless a different day shall be appointed by Law.

IV.

Sect. 1. The Members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the people of the several States comprehended within this Union. The qualifications of the electors shall be the same, from time to time, as those of the electors in the several States, of the most numerous branch of their own legislatures.

Sect. 2. Every Member of the House of Representatives shall be of the age of twenty-five years at least; shall have been a citizen [^{of} "in" stricken out] the United States for at least [^{seven} "three" stricken out] years before his election; and shall be, at the time of his election, [^{an Inhabitant} "a resident" stricken out] of the State in which he shall be chosen.

Sect. 3. The House of Representatives shall, at its first formation, and until the number of citizens and inhabitants shall be taken in the manner herein after described, consist of sixty-five Members, of whom three shall be chosen in New-Hampshire, eight in Massachusetts, one in Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, five in Connecticut, six in New-York, four in New-Jersey, eight in Pennsylvania, one in Delaware, six in Maryland, ten in

Virginia, five in North-Carolina, five in South-Carolina, and three in Georgia.

Sect. 4. As the proportions of numbers in the different States will alter from time to time; as some of the States may hereafter be divided; as others may be enlarged by addition of territory; as two or more States may be united; as new States will be erected within the limits of the United States, the Legislature shall, in each of these cases, regulate the number of representatives by the number of inhabitants, according to the [“provisions herein after made, at” stricken out] the rate of one for every forty thousand. Provided that every State shall have at least One representative.

Sect. 5. All bills for raising or appropriating money, and for fixing the salaries of the officers of government, shall originate in the House of Representatives, and shall not be altered or amended by the Senate. No money shall be drawn from the public Treasury, but in pursuance of appropriations that shall originate in the House of Representatives.

Sect. 6. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. It shall choose its Speaker and other officers.

Sect. 7. Vacancies in the House of Representatives shall be supplied by

disagreed to, reconsidered & struck out

made
rule herein after [“ provided ” stricken out] for direct Taxⁿ not exceed^s the

writs of election from the executive authority of the State, in the representation from which they shall happen.

V.

vacancies happening by refusals to accept resignations or otherwise may be supplied by the Legislature of the State in the representation of which such vacancies shall happen, or by the Executive thereof until the next meeting of the Legislature.

^ [“ or the State, in the representation of which [“ the “
such
stricken out] vacancies shall happen.” stricken out.]

Sect. 1. The Senate of the United States shall be chosen by the Legislatures of the several States. Each Legislature shall choose two members. Vacancies may be supplied by the Executive until the next meeting of the Legislature. Each member shall have one vote.

Sect. 2. The Senators shall be chosen for six years; but immediately after  the first election they shall be divided, by lot, into three classes, as nearly as may be, numbered one, two and three. The seats of the members of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that a third part of the members may be chosen every second year.

Sect. 3. Every member of the Senate shall be of the age of thirty years at least; shall have been a citizen [“ in ” stricken out] ^{of} the United States for at least [“ four ” stricken out] ^{nine} years before his election; and shall be, at the

^ [“ they shall be assembled in consequence of

time of his election, [“a resident” stricken out] of the State for which he shall be chosen.

agreed— *Sect.* 4. The Senate shall chuse its own President and other officers.

VI.

Sect. 1. The times and places and the manner of holding the elections of the members of each House shall be prescribed by the Legislature of each State; but [“their provisions concerning them” stricken out] may, at any time, be altered by the Legislature of the United States.

Sect. 2. The Legislature of the United States shall have authority to establish such uniform qualifications of the members of each house, with regard to property, as to the said Legislature shall seem expedient.

Sect. 3. In each House a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to



day. ~~and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent Members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.~~

Sect. 4. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.

Sect. 5. Freedom of speech and debate in the Legislature shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of the Legislature; and the members of each House shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at Congress, and in going to and returning from it.

agreed

Sect. 6. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; may punish its members for disorderly behaviour; and may expel a member.

agreed

Sect. 7. The House of Representatives, and the Senate, ["when it shall be acting in a legislative capacity" stricken out], shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and shall, from time to time, publish them: and the yeas and nays of the members of each House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth part of the members present, be entered on the journal. except such parts thereof as in their judgment require secrecy.

relative to Treas

agreed

Sect. 8. + Neither House, without the consent of the other, shall adjourn for more than three days nor to any other place than that at which the two Houses are sitting. ["But this regulation shall not extend to the Senate, when it shall exercise the powers mentioned in the article." stricken out.]

agreed

Sect. 9. The members of each House shall be ineligible to, and incapable of holding any office under the authority of the United States, during the time for which they shall respectively be elected: and the members of the Senate shall be ineligible to, and incapable of holding any such office for one year afterwards.

Sect. 10. The members of each House shall receive a compensation for their services, ["to be ascertained and paid by the State, in which they shall be chosen" stricken out]. to be paid out of the treasury of the United States; to be ascertained by law.

Sect. 11. The enacting stile of the laws of the United States shall be.

by the Senate and Representatives

"Be it enacted, ["and it is hereby enacted by the House of Representatives, and by the Senate of the United States," stricken out] in Congress assembled.

Sect. 12. Each House shall possess the right of originating bills, ["except in the cases beforementioned" stricken out.]

Sect. 13. Every bill, which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President

Aug^t 14th Postponed 'till the powers of the Senate shall have been decided on

Aug^t 15—postponed

of the United States, for his revision: if, upon such revision, he approve or it, he shall signify his approbation by signing it: But if, upon such revision, it shall appear to him improper for being passed into a law, he shall return it, together with his objections against it, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. But if, after such reconsideration, [^{three fourths} "two thirds" stricken out] of that House shall, notwithstanding the objections of the President, agree to pass it, it shall, together with his objections, be sent to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by [^{three fourths} "two thirds" stricken out] of the other House also, it shall become a law. But, in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays; and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered in the Journal of each House respectively.

If any bill shall not be returned by the President within [^{ten days (Sundays excepted)} "seven days" stricken out] after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law, unless the Legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. 

agreed . . .

Art. 14. Section. every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment, and in the cases herein after mentioned) shall be presented to the President for his revision; and, before the same shall have force, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by the Senate and House of representatives, according to the rules and limitations, prescribed in the case of a Bill.

of the United States ["U. States" stricken out]
shall fulfil the engagements & discharge the debts ["of the" stricken out]
and

Sec't. 1. The Legislature ["of the United States" stricken out] shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises ;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States ;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States ;

To coin money ;

To regulate the value of foreign coin ;

To fix the standard of weights and measures ;

To establish post-offices ; & Post Roads

To borrow money, ["and emit bills" stricken out] on the credit of the United States ;

To appoint a Treasurer by ballot ;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court ;

To make rules concerning captures on land and water ;



To [“declare the law and punishment of” stricken out] piracies and felonies committed on the high seas; [“and the” stricken out] punish the [“ment of” stricken out] counterfeiting the coin of the United States, and [“of” stricken out] offences against the law of nations; To subdue a rebellion in any State, on the application of its Legislature against the government thereof cannot meet [“not” stricken out] when the Legislature [“can” stricken out] or without

disagreed.

To [“make” stricken out] war;

To raise armies;

provide and maintain

To [“build and equip” stricken out] fleets;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces

provide for calling forth

To [“to call forth the aid of” stricken out] the militia, [“in order” stricken out] to execute the laws of the Union, [“enforce treaties” stricken out], suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

Postponed.

agreed

23^d Augt

And to make all laws that shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested, by this Constitution, in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Agreed—

To make laws for organising, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States—reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the Officers, and the authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by the United States: To establish uniform laws on the subject of Bankruptcies

Sec. 2. Treason [“against the United States” stricken out] shall consist only [“in” stricken out] levying war against [“the United States, or any of them and” stricken out] in adhering to the enemies [“of the United States, or any of them.” stricken out.] The Legislature [“of the United States” stricken out] shall have power to declare the punishment of treason. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses. No attainer of treason shall work corruption of blood, nor forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

Sec. 3. The proportions of direct taxation shall be regulated by the whole number of [“white and other” stricken out] free citizens and inhabitants, of every age, sex and condition, including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and three fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, (except Indians not paying taxes) which number shall, within [“six” stricken out] years after the first meeting of the Legislature, and within the term of every ten years afterwards, be taken in such manner as the said Legislature shall direct.

Agreed.—

Agreed.—

Sect. 4. No tax or duty shall be laid by the Legislature on articles exported from any State; [^{The migration or importation of such persons as the several States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Legislature prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importations as the several States shall think proper to admit; nor shall such migration or importation be prohibited”} stricken out.]

Sect. 5. No capitation tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census herein before directed to be taken.—agreed

Sect. 6. No navigation act shall be passed without the assent of two-thirds of the members present in each House.

Sect. 7. The United States shall not grant any title of nobility.

VIII

^{This Constitution & the Laws of} [^{we shall be} “The acts of the Legislature of” stricken out] the United States made in pursuance [^{thereof} “of this constitution” stricken out], and all treaties or which shall be made made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the several States, and of their citizens and inhabitants; and the judges in the several States shall be bound thereby in their decisions; any thing in the constitutions or laws of the several States to the contrary notwithstanding.

* Nor shall any regulation of commerce or revenue give preference to the ports of one State over those of another or oblige Vessels bound to or [illegible word stricken out] from any State to enter clear, or pay duties in another—and all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

referred to a Committee

Struck out Aug^t 29th

Agreed --

Agreed.

Sect. 1. The Senate of the United States shall have power to make
and other public Ministers
treaties, and to appoint ambassadors, and judges of the supreme court.

Postponed,

Sect. 2. In all disputes and controversies now subsisting, or that may
hereafter subsist between two or more States, respecting jurisdiction or
territory, the Senate shall possess the following powers. Whenever the
Legislature, or the Executive authority, or the lawful agent of any State, in
controversy with another, shall, by memorial to the Senate, state the matter
in question, and apply for a hearing; notice of such memorial and applica-
tion shall be given, by order of the Senate, to the Legislature or the Execu-
tive Authority of the other State in controversy. The Senate shall also
assign a day for the appearance of the parties, by their agents, before that
House. The agents shall be directed to appoint, by joint consent, com-
missioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the
matter in question. But if the agents cannot agree, the Senate shall name
three persons out of each of the several States, and from the list of such
persons each party shall alternately strike out one, until the number shall

Struck out

be reduced to thirteen ; and from that number not less than seven nor more than nine names, as the Senate shall direct, shall, in their presence, be drawn out by lot; and the persons, whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them shall be commissioners or judges to hear and finally determine the controversy; provided a majority of the judges, who shall hear the cause, agree in the determination. If either party shall neglect to attend at the day assigned, without shewing sufficient reasons for not attending, or, being present, shall refuse to strike, the Senate shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the clerk of the Senate shall strike in behalf of the party absent or refusing. If any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court; or shall not appear to prosecute or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce judgment. The judgment shall be final and conclusive. The proceedings shall be transmitted to the President of the Senate, and shall be lodged among the public records for the security of the parties concerned. Every commissioner shall, before he sit in judgment, take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court

Stricken out

of the State where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and
 "determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment,
 "without favour, affection, or hope of reward."

Sect. 3. All controversies concerning lands claimed under different grants
 of two or more States, whose jurisdictions, as they respect such lands, shall
 have been decided or adjusted subsequent to such grants, or any of them,
 shall, on application to the Senate, be finally determined, as near as may be,
 in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding controversies be-
 tween different States.

X.

Sect. 1. The Executive Power of the United States shall be vested in a
 single person. His stile shall be, "The President of the United States of
 "America;" and his title shall be, "His Excellency." [He shall be elected
 by joint ballot by the Legislature." He shall hold his office during the
 term of seven years; but shall not be elected a second time.

Sect. 2. He shall, from time to time, give information ["to the Legisla-
 "ture" stricken out] of the State of the Union: ["he may" stricken out]
 recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary,

Stricken out.

+ to which election a majority of the votes of the Mem-
 bers present shall be required

and expedient: he may convene them on extraordinary occasions. ^{and} In case of disagreement between the two Houses, with regard to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper: he shall take care that the laws of the United States be duly and faithfully executed: he shall commission all the officers of the United States; and shall appoint ^{to offices} ["officers" stricken out] in all cases not otherwise provided for by this constitution. He shall receive Ambassadors, ^{and other public Ministers} ["and may correspond with the Supreme Executives of the several States," stricken out.] He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons: ["but his pardon shall not be pleadable in bar of an impeachment" stricken out.] He shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the ^{when called into the ["service", stricken out] actual Service of the United States} several States. He shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during his continuance in office. Before he shall enter on the duties of his department, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation, "I —— solemnly swear "(or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United ^{& will to the best of my judgment & power preserve, protect & defend ye Constitu- tions of ye U. States} "States of America ." He shall be removed from his office on impeachment

by the House of Representatives, and conviction in the Supreme Court, of treason, bribery, or corruption. In case of his removal as aforesaid, death, resignation, or disability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the President of the Senate shall exercise those powers and duties until another President of the United States be chosen, or until the disability of the President be removed.

XI

Sect. 1. The Judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such Inferior Courts as shall, when necessary, from time to time, be constituted by the Legislature of the United States.

Sect. 2. The Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the Inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour. They shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sect. 3. The ["Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court" stricken out] shall extend to all cases arising under laws ["passed by the Legislature" stricken out] of the United States; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other Public Ministers and Consuls; | to the trial of impeachments of

Postponed
Augt 27th

agreed.

both in law & equity

Judicial power

both in law & equity this constitution. The

& treaties made or wch shall be made und [two illegible words]

this clause postp'd

Officers of the United States | ; to all cases of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies ^{to Controversie} between two or more States [“(except such as shall regard Territory or Jurisdiction)” stricken out] between a State and citizens of another State, ^{between Citizens of the same State claiming land under grants of diff. States} between citizens of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects. | In cases of Impeachment, | cases affecting Ambassadors, other Public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, [“this Jurisdiction shall be original.” stricken out]. In all the other cases before-mentioned [“it shall be appellate,” stricken out] ^{the Sup^{re} Ct. shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact} with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Legislature shall make. [“The Legislature may assign any part of the jurisdiction abovementioned (except the trial of the President of the United States) in the manner and under the limitations which it shall think proper, to such Inferior Courts as it shall constitute from time to time” stricken out.]

[The following was stricken out: “*Sect.* 4. The trial of all criminal offences (except in cases of impeachments) shall be in the State where they shall be committed; and shall be by jury.”]

this clause postp^d

Sect. 4. The trial of all crimes (except in cases of impeachment) shall be by jury—and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, then the trial shall be at such place or places as the Legislature may direct.—The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended: unless where in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Sect. 5. Judgment, in cases of Impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

agreed.—

XII

nor emit bills of credit ; nor make any thing but gold or Silver Coin a tender in payment of debts, nor pass any bill of attainder or ex post facto Laws.

No State shall coin money ; nor grant letters of marque and reprisal ; nor enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation ; nor grant any title of nobility.

agreed

XIII

No State, without the consent of the Legislature of the United States, shall [“emit bills of credit, or make any thing but specie a tender in payment of debts;” stricken out] lay imposts or duties on imports ; nor keep troops or ships of war in time of peace; nor enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with any foreign power; nor engage in any war, unless it shall be actually invaded by enemies, or the danger of invasion be

agreed.

{ so imminent, as not to admit of a delay, until the Legislature of the United States can be consulted.

XIII

{ The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

XV.

{ Any person charged with treason, felony, or ["high misdemeanor"^{other crime} stricken out] in any State, who shall flee from justice, and shall be found in any other State, shall, on demand of the Executive Power of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of the offence.  +

XVI

{ Full faith shall be given in each State to the acts [^{public} "of the Legislatures, and to the" stricken out] records, and judicial proceedings of ["the courts and magistrates of" stricken out] every other State: and the Legislature may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

agreed.—

agreed.

22— If any Person bound to service or labor in any of the United States shall escape into another State, he or she shall not be discharged from such service or labor in consequence of any regulations subsisting in the State to which they escape: but shall be delivered up to the Person justly claiming their service or labor

referred to the Comm^{ee} of five, & agreed to as amended
Sept 3¹

[The following was stricken out: "New States lawfully constituted or established within the limits of the United States, may be admitted, by the Legislature, into this government; but to such admission the consent of two thirds of the Members present in each House shall be necessary. If a new State shall arise within the limits of any of the present States, the consent of the Legislatures of such States shall be also necessary to its admission. If the admission be consented to, the new States shall be admitted on the same terms with the original States. But the Legislature may make conditions with the new States concerning the public debt, which shall be then subsisting."]

XVII

New States may be admitted by the Legislature into this Union, but no New State shall be hereafter formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any of the present States without the Consent of the Legislature of such State as well as of the General Legislature. Nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts thereof without the consent of the Legislatures of such States as well as of the legislature of the United States. —

XVIII

The United States shall guaranty to each State a Republican form of government; and shall protect each State against ["foreign" stricken out] ^{or executive} invasions, and, on the application of its Legislature, against domestic violence.

agreed—

agreed.— { On the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the States in the Union, for an amendment of this Constitution, the Legislature of the United States shall call a Convention for that purpose.

XX.

agreed.— { The Members of the Legislatures, and the executive and judicial officers of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by oath to support this Constitution.
or affirmation

XXI

Agreed.— { The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for organising this Constitution. between the said States.

XXII

This Constitution shall be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, [“for their approbation” stricken out]; and it is the opinion of

this Convention that it should be afterwards submitted to a Convention chosen in each State, under the recommendation of its Legislature, in order to receive the ratification of such Convention.

XXIII

To introduce this government, it is the opinion of this Convention, that each assenting Convention should notify its assent and ratification to the United States in Congress assembled; that Congress, after receiving the assent and ratification of the Conventions of nine States, should appoint and publish a day, as early as may be, and appoint a place for commencing proceedings under this Constitution; that after such publication, the Legislatures of the several States should elect Members of the Senate, and direct the election of Members of the House of Representatives; and that the Members of the Legislature should meet at the time and place assigned by Congress, and should, as soon as may be, after their meeting, ["choose the President of the United States, and" stricken out] proceed to execute this Constitution.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Printed Draught of the Constitution, received from the President of the
United States, March 19. 1796, by

TIMOTHY PICKERING

Sec^y of State.

[APPENDIX.]

Mr Charles Pinckney's draught of a Federal Government*

P.
lay 1787.

We the people of the ["United" stricken out] States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island & Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, do ordain, declare, and establish the following constitution for the Government of ourselves and posterity.

Article I.

The Stile of this Government shall be the United States of America, and the Government shall consist of supreme legislative, Executive and judicial powers.

2

The Legislative power shall be vested in a Congress, to consist of two separate Houses; one to be called the House of Delegates; and the other the Senate, who shall meet on the day of in every year.

3

The Members of the House of Delegates shall be chosen every year by the people of the several States; and

* Paper furnished by Mr Pinckney.

the qualification of the electors shall be the same as those of the electors in the several States for their Legislatures. Each member shall have been a Citizen of the United States for years; shall be of years of age, and ^a resident in the State he is chosen for until a Census of the people shall be taken in the manner herein after mentioned. The House of Delegates shall consist of to be chosen from the different States in the following proportions: For New Hampshire for Massachusetts, for Rhode Island, for Connecticut, for New York, for New Jersey, for Pennsylvania, for Delaware, for Maryland, for Virginia, for North Carolina, for South Carolina, for Georgia, and the Legislature shall hereafter regulate the number of Delegates by the number of inhabitants, according to the provisions herein after made, at the rate of one for every Thousand. All money Bills of every kind shall originate in the House of Delegates, and ^{shall} not be altered by the Senate. The House of Delegates shall exclusively possess the power of impeachment, and shall choose its own officers; and vacancies therein shall be supplied by the Executive authority of the State in the representation from which they shall happen.

4

The Senate shall be elected and chosen by the House of Delegates; which House, immediately after their meeting, shall choose by ballot Senators from among the Citizens ^{and residents} of New Hampshire, from among those [“Citizens” stricken out] of Massachusetts, from among those of Rhode Island, from among those of Connecticut, from among those of New York, ^{those} from among of New Jer-

sey, from among those of Pennsylvania, from among those of Delaware, from among those of Maryland, from among those of Virginia, from among those of North Carolina, from among those of South Carolina, & from among those of Georgia— The Senators chosen from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, shall form one class; those from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, one Class;—and those from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, & Georgia, one class. The House of Delegates shall number these classes one, two, and three; and fix the times of their service by Lot. The first class shall serve for years; the second for years; & the third for years. As their times of service expire, the House of Delegates shall fill them up by Elections for years; and they shall fill all vacancies that arise from Death, or resignation, for the time of service remaining of the Members so dying or resigning. Each Senator shall be years of age at least; shall have been a Citizen of the United States ^{four} 4 years before his election; and shall be a resident of the State he is chosen from. The Senate shall choose its own Officers

5

Each State shall prescribe the time and manner of holding elections by the people for the House of Delegates; and the House of Delegates shall be the judges of the Elections, ^{returns,} and qualifications of their Members.

In each House a Majority shall constitute a quorum to do business. Freedom of Speech and Debate in the Legislature shall not be impeached, or questioned, in any place out of it; and the members of both Houses shall in all cases, except for

Treason, felony, or breach of the Peace, be free from arrest during their attendance of Congress, and in going to and returning from it. Both Houses shall keep Journals of their proceedings, and publish them, except on Secret Occasions; and the yeas and nays may be entered thereon at the desire of one of the Members present.

Neither House without the Consent of the other, shall adjourn for more than days, nor to any place but where they are sitting

The members of each House shall not be eligible to, or capable of holding any office under the Union, during the time for which they have been respectively elected, nor the Members of the Senate for one year after. The members of each House shall be paid for their services by the States which they represent. Every Bill, which shall have passed the Legislature, shall be presented to the President of the United States for his revision; if he approves it he shall sign it; but if he does not approve it, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House it originated in; which House, if two thirds of the members present, notwithstanding the President's objections, agree to pass it, shall send it to the other House, with the President's objections; where, if two thirds of the Members present also agree to pass it, the same shall become a law; and all bills sent to the President, and not returned by him within days, shall be Laws, unless the Legislature, by their adjournment, prevent their return; in which case they shall not be laws.

The Legislature of the United States shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; To

regulate Commerce with all nations and among the Several States ;—

To borrow Money and emit bills of credit ;

To establish post offices ;

To raise Armies ;

To build and equip Fleets ;

To pass laws for Arming, organizing, and disciplining the Militia of the United States ;

To subdue a rebellion in any State, on application of its Legislature ;

To coin Money, & regulate the value of all coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures ;

To provide such Dock yards and arsenals, and erect such Fortifications as may be necessary for the United States, and to exercise exclusive jurisdiction therein ;

To appoint a Treasurer, by ballot ;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court ;

To establish Post & Military roads ;

To establish and provide for a National University at the seat of ^{the} government of the United States ;

To establish uniform rules of Naturalization ;

To provide for the establishment of a seat of government for the United States, not exceeding miles square, in which they shall have exclusive jurisdiction ;

To make rules concerning captures from an Enemy ;

To declare the Law and punishment of piracies and felonies at Sea, and of counterfeiting Coin, and of all offences against the Laws of Nations ;

To call forth the aid of the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, enforce Treaties, suppress insurrections, & repel invasions ;

And to make all laws for carrying the foregoing powers into execution.

The Legislature of the United States shall have the power to declare the punishment of treason, which shall consist only in levying War against the United States, or any of them, or in adhering to their Enemies. No person shall be convicted of Treason but by the Testimony of two witnesses.

The proportion of direct Taxation shall be regulated by the whole number of inhabitants of every description; which number shall, within years after the first meeting of the Legislature, and within the term of every year after, be taken in the manner to be prescribed by the Legislature

No Tax shall be laid on articles exported from the States; nor capitation Tax, but in proportion to the census before directed.

All Laws regulating commerce shall require the assent of two thirds of ^{the} members present in each House.

The United States shall not grant any title of Nobility.

The Legislature of the United States shall pass no Law on the subject of Religion; nor touching or abridging the Liberty of the press; nor shall the privilege of the writ of Habeus Corpus ever be suspended, except in case of Rebellion or invasion.

All acts made by the Legislature of the United States, pursuant to this Constitution, and all Treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the Land; and all Judges shall be bound to consider them as such in their decisions.

The Senate shall have the sole and exclusive power to declare War; and to make Treaties; and to appoint Amba-

sadors and other Ministers, to Foreign Nations; and Judges of the Supreme Court.

They shall have the exclusive power to regulate the Manner of deciding all disputes and controversies now subsisting, or which may arise, between the States, respecting Jurisdiction or territory.

8

The Executive Power of the United States shall be vested in a President of the United States of America, which shall be his Stile; and his title shall be His Excellency. He shall be elected for years; and shall be reeligible.

He shall from time to time give information, to the Legislature, of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration the measures he may think necessary. He shall take care that the Laws of the United States be duly executed. He shall commission all the officers of the United States; and, except as to Ambassadors, other Ministers, and Judges of the Supreme Court, he shall nominate, and, with the consent of the Senate, appoint, all other officers of the United States. He shall receive publick Ministers from Foreign Nations; and may correspond with the Executives of the different States. He shall have power to grant pardons and reprieves, except in impeachments. He shall be commander in chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States; and shall receive a compensation which shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office. At entering on the duties of his office, he shall take an oath faithfully to execute the duties of a President of the United States. He shall be removed from his office on impeachment by the House of Delegates, and conviction in the Supreme Court, of Treason,

bribery, or corruption. In case of his removal, Death, resignation, or disability, the President of the Senate shall exercise the duties of his office until^a [“1” stricken out] another President be chosen. and in case of the Death of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Delegates shall do so.

9

The Legislature of the United States shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, to establish such Courts of Law, Equity, & admiralty, as shall be necessary.—The Judges of the Courts shall hold their offices during good behavior; and receive a Compensation, which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office. One of these Courts shall be termed the Supreme Court, whose jurisdiction shall extend to all cases arising under the Laws of the United States, or affecting Abassadors, other publick Ministers and Consuls; to the trial of impeachment of Officers of the United States; to all cases of Admiralty & Maritime jurisdiction. In cases of impeachment affecting Ambassadors, and other publick Ministers, this jurisdiction shall be original; and in all the other cases appellate.

All Criminal offences (except in cases of impeachment) shall be tried in the State where they shall be committed. The trials shall be open & publick, and be by Jury.—

10

Immediately after^{the} first Census of the people of the United States, the House of Delegates shall apportion the Senate by electing for each State, out of the Citizens resident therein, one Senator for every Members such State shall have

in the House of Delegates. Each State shall be entitled to have at least one Member in the Senate.

11

No State shall grant Letters of Marque & reprisal, or enter into treaty, or alliance, or Confederation; nor grant any title of Nobility; nor, without the consent of the Legislature of the United States, lay any Impost on imports; nor keep Troops or Ships of War in time of Peace; nor enter into compacts with other States or Foreign Powers, or emit Bills of Credit, or make any thing but Gold, Silver or Copper, a tender in payment of debts; nor engage in War, except for self defence when actually invaded, or the danger of invasion is so great as not to admit of ^a delay, until the Government of the United States can be informed thereof. And to render these prohibitions effectual, the Legislature of the United States shall have the power to revise the Laws of the several States that may be supposed to infringe the powers exclusively delegated by this Constitution to Congress, and to negative and annul such as do.

12

The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of Citizens in the several States. Any person, charged with Crimes in any State, fleeing from justice to another, shall, on demand of the Executive of the State from which he Fled, be delivered up, and removed to the State having jurisdiction of the offence.

13

Full faith shall be given, in each State, to the acts of the

Legislature and to the records and judicial proceedings of the Courts and Magistrates of every State.

14

The Legislature shall have power to admit New States into the Union on the same terms with the original States; provided two thirds of the Members present in both Houses agree.

15

On the application of the Legislature of a State, the United States shall protect it against domestick insurrection

16

If two thirds of the Legislatures of the States apply for the same, the Legislature of the United States shall call a Convention for the purpose of amending the Constitution: Or, should Congress, with the Consent of two thirds of each House, propose to the States amendments to the same, the agreement of two thirds of the Legislatures of the States shall be sufficient to make the said amendments parts of the Constitution.

The Ratification of the Conventions of States shall be sufficient for organizing this Constitution.—

[INDORSEMENT.]

B.

To be printed p. 11.

Propositions Offered to the Convention by the Honble Mr Paterson.

15 June 1787.

1. Resolved, that the Articles of Confederⁿ ought to be so revised, corrected, and enlarged as to render the foederal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government, and the preservation of the Union.
2. Resolved, that in addition to the Powers vested in the United States in Congress by the present existing Articles of Confederation, they be authorized to pass Acts for raising a Revenue by levying a Duty or Duties on all goods and Merchandise of foreign growth or manufacture imported into any part of the United States,—by Stamps on Paper Vellum or Parchment,—and by a Postage on all Letters and Packages passing through the general Post Office. To be applied to such federal purposes as they shall deem proper & expedient; to make rules and regulations for the collection thereof, and the same from time to time to alter and amend, in such manner as they shall think proper. To pass Acts for the regulation of Trade and Commerce, as well with foreign Nations, as with each other. Provided that all punishments, Fines Forfeitures and Penalties to be incurred for contravening such Rules, and regulations shall be adjudged by the common Law Judiciary of the States in which any offence contrary to the true intent and meaning of such Rules and regulations shall be committed or perpetrated ;

with liberty of commencing in the first instance all suits or prosecutions for that purpose in the Superior Common Law Judiciary of such State ; subject Nevertheless to an Appeal for the Correction of all errors, both in Law in Fact, in rendering Judgment, to the Judiciary of the United States.

- 3 Resolved, that whenever Requisitions shall be necessary, instead of the present Rule, the United States in Congress be Authorized to make such Requisitions in proportion to the whole Number of White and other Free Citizens and Inhabitants of every age, sex & condition, including those bound to servitude for a Term of years, and three fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description—(except Indians not paying Taxes) : that if such Requisitions be not complied with, in the time to be specified therein, to direct the Collection thereof in the non-complying States and for that purpose to devise and pass Acts directing and authorizing the same. Provided that none of the powers hereby vested in the United States in Congress shall be exercised without the Consent of at least States, and ⁱⁿ that proportion, if the number of confederated States should be hereafter encreased or diminished.
4. Resolved, that the U. S. in Congress be authorized to elect a foederal Executive to consist of Persons, to continue in office for the Term of years ; to receive punctually at Stated times a fixed compensation for the services by them rendered, in which no increase or diminution shall be made, so as to affect the persons composing the Executive at the time of such encrease or diminution ; to be paid out of the Fœderal Treasury ; to be incapable of holding any other Office or appointment during their

time of service, and for years thereafter ; to be ineligible a second time, and removable on impeachment and conviction for Mal practice or neglect of duty—by Congress on application by a Majority of the Executives of the several States. That the Executive, besides a general authority to execute the federal Acts, ought to appoint all federal Officers not other wise provided for, and to direct all Military operations ; provided that none of the persons composing the federal Executive shall on any occasion take command of any Troops so as personally to conduct any Military enterprise as general [“Officer” stricken out] or in any other capacity.

5. Resolved, that a federal Judiciary be established, to consist of a supreme Tribunal, the Judges of which to be appointed by the Executive, and to hold their Offices during good behavior ; to receive punctually at stated times a fixed compensation for their services, in which no increase or diminution shall be made so as to effect the persons actually in Office at the time of such increase or diminution ;—That the Judiciary so established shall have authority to hear and determine in the first instance on all impeachments of federal Officers, and by way of Appeal in the dernier resort in all cases touching the Rights & privileges of Embassadors ; in all cases of captures from an Enemy ; in all cases of Piracies & Felonies on the high Seas ; in all cases in which Foreigners may be interested in the construction of any Treaty or Treaties, or which may arise on any Act or Ordinance of Congress for the regulation of Trade, or the collection of the Federal Revenue : that none of the Judiciary Officers shall during the time they remain in Office be capable of receiving or holding any other

Office or appointment during their time of service, or for thereafter.

6. Resolved, that the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Powers within the several States ought to be bound by Oath to support the Articles of Union
7. Resolved, that all Acts of the United States in Congress Assembled, made by virtue and pursuance of the Powers hereby vested in them, and by the Articles of the Confederation, and all Treaties made and ratified under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the respective States, as far as those Acts or Treaties shall relate to the said States or their [^{citizens} "subjects" stricken out]; and that the Judiciaries of the several States shall be bound thereby in their decisions, any thing in the respective Laws of the Individual States to the Contrary notwithstanding.

And if any State, or any body of Men in any State, shall oppose or prevent the carrying into Execution such Acts or Treaties, the federal Executive shall be authorized to call forth the Powers of the confederated States, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enforce and compell an obedience to such Acts or an observance of such Treaties.

8. Resolved, that provision ought to be made for the admission of New States into the Union
9. Resolved, that Provision ought to be made for hearing and deciding upon all disputes arising between the United States and an Individual State respecting Territory
10. Resolved, that the Rule for Naturalization ought to be the same in every State.
11. Resolved, that a Citizen of one State committing an Offence in an other State, shall be deemed guilty of the

same offence, as if it had been committed by a Citizen of the State in which the offence was committed.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Propositions—June 15. 1787.

Offered by Hon^{ble} W^m Patersen of N Jersey.

A.

- 1st The Supreme Legislative Power of the United States of America to be vested in two distinct Bodies of Men, the one to be called the *Assembly*, the other the *Senate*, who together shall form the Legislative of the United States, with Power to pass *all Laws whatsoever*, subject to the *negative* hereafter mentioned.
- 2^d The Assembly to consist of Persons elected *by the People* to serve for three years.
- 3^d The Senate to consist of persons elected to serve during *good behavior*, their election to be made by *electors* chosen for that purpose by the People. In order to this the States to be divided into election districts. On the death, removal, or resignation of any Senator his place to be filled out of the district from which he came.
- 4th The Supreme Executive Authority of the U. States to be vested in a *Governor* to be elected to serve *during good behavior*. His election to be made by *Electors* chosen by *Electors* chosen by the people in the election districts aforesaid. His Authorities and Functions to be as follow.—to have a *negative* upon all Laws about to be passed, and the execution of all Laws passed.— To have the *intire direction* of War when authorized or begun.— To have, with the advice and approbation of the Senate, the Power of making all Treaties.— To have the sole appointment of the *Heads* or *Chief-Officers* of the departments of Finance, War, and Foreign Affairs.— To have the nomination of

all other Officers (Ambassadors to Foreign Nations included) subject to the approbation or rejection of the Senate.

To have the power of pardoning all Offences *except Treason*, which he shall not pardon without the [“consent” stricken out] approbation of the Senate.

5th On the death, resignation or removal of the Governor, his Authorities to be exercized by *the President of the Senate* until a successor be appointed.

6th The Senate to have the sole power of *declaring War*: the power of *advising and approving* all Treaties:—the power of *approving* or *rejecting* all appointments of Officers, except the heads or chiefs of the departments of Finance War and Foreign Affairs.

7th The Supreme Judicial Authority of the United States to be vested in Judges, to hold their Offices during good behavior, with adequate and permanent Salaries. This Court to have original Jurisdiction in all Causes of Capture, and an [“Appellant” stricken out] Appellative Jurisdiction in all causes in which the Revenues of the General Government, or the Citizens of foreign Nations are concerned.

8th The Legislature of the United States to have Power to institute Courts in each State[“s” stricken out] for the determination of all matters of general concern.

9th The Governors, Senators and all Officers of the United States to be liable to impeachment for Mal and corrupt conduct, and upon Conviction to be removed from office and disqualified for holding any place of trust or profit. All impeachments to be tried by a Court to consist of the Chief or Senior Judge of the Superior Court of Law of

each State, provided that such Judge hold his place during good behavior and have a permanent Salary.

10th All Laws of the particular States contrary to the Constitution or laws of the United States to be utterly void. And the better to prevent such Laws being passed; the Governor or President of each State shall be appointed by the *General Government* and shall have a *Negative* upon the Laws about to be passed in the State of which he is Governor or President.

11th No State to have any Forces, Land or Naval, and the Militia of all the States to be under the sole and exclusive direction of the United States, the Officers of which to be appointed and commissioned by them.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Col. Hamilton's Plan of a Constitution or Government of the U States.

1787.

B.

States	N. of Whites	N. of Blacks
New-Hampshire.....	82,000—102,000	
Massachusetts Bay.....	352,000	
Rhode Island.....	58,000	
Connecticut.....	202,000	
New-York.....	238,000	
New-Jersey	138,000—145,000	
Pennsylvania.....	341,	
Delaware.....	37,000	
Maryland.....	174,000	80,000
Virginia supp ^d	300,000	300,000
North Carolina.....	181,000	
South Carolina.....	93,000	
Georgia.....	27,000	

[INDORSEMENT.]

Return of the Numbers in the several States

C.

	Quota of Tax	Delegates
Virginia.....	512,974.....	16
Massachusetts.....	448,854.....	14
Pennsylvania.....	410,378.....	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Maryland.....	283,034.....	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Connecticut.....	264,182.....	8
New York.....	256,486.....	8
North Carolina.....	218,012.....	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
South Carolina.....	192,366.....	6
New-Jersey.....	166,716.....	5
New-Hamps ^e	105,416.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rhode Island.....	64,636.....	2
Delaware.....	44,886.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Georgia.....	32,060.....	1
	3,000,000	90

Sep^r 27th 1785.

[INDORSEMENT.]

hon. D. Brearly Esq

D

Resolutions preparatory to the formation of the Constitution
Recommended Sep^r 17. 1787.

1 Resolved that the Articles of Confederation ought to be so corrected and enlarged, as to accomplish the objects proposed by their institution, namely *common Defence Security of Liberty and general welfare.*

2 Resolved therefore that the right of Suffrage in the National Legislature ought to be, proportioned to the quotas of Contribution, or to the number of free inhabitants, as the one or the other, may serve best in different cases.

3 Resolved that the National Legislature ought to consist of *two branches.*

4 Resolved that the Members of the first Branch of the National Legislature, ought to be elected by the people of the several States every —— for the term of three years, to be of the age of —— at least. To receive liberal stipends, by which they may be compensated for the [^{devotion}“duration” stricken out] of their time to public service—to be ineligible to any office established by a particular State, or under the authority of the United States, (except those peculiarly belonging to the functions of the first Branch) during the term of service, and for the space of one after the expiration ; to be incapable of re-election for the space of after the expiration of their term of service, and to be subject to recal.

5 Resolved, that the members of the second Branch of the Legislature, ought to be elected by the individual Legislatures: to be of the age of years at least; to hold their Offices for a term sufficient to ensure their independancy; to receive liberal Stipends by which they may be compensated for the [^{devotion} "devtion" stricken out] of their time to the public service; and to be in-eligible to any office established by a particular State, or under the authority of the United States (except those peculiarly belonging to the functions of the second Branch) during the term of service, and for the space of —— after the expiration thereof.

6 Resolved that each Branch ought to possess the right of originating acts, that the National Legislature ought to be empowered to enjoy, the *Legislative rights vested in Congress*.^{er} by the Confederation, and moreover to Legislate in all cases to which the Separate States are incompetent; or in which the harmony of the United States may be interrupted, by the exercise of individual Legislation—to negative all Laws passed by the several States, contravening, in the opinion of the National Legislature, The articles of Union; or any Treaty subsisting under the Authority of the Union—and to call forth the force of the Union, against any Member of the Union, failing to fulfil its duties under the articles thereof

7th Resolved that [^a "the" stricken out] national Executive be [^{insti} "consti" stricken out] tuted to consist of a *single person*, with powers to carry into execution the National Laws, and to appoint to Offices, in cases not otherwise provided for, to be chosen by the National Legislature, for the term of seven years—to receive punctually at stated times a fixed Compensation, for the services rendered, in which no increase or diminution shall be made, so as to affect the Magistracy ex-

isting at the time of such increase or diminution, and to be in-eligible a second time.

8th Resolved that the Executive and a convenient number of the National Judiciary ought to compose a *Council of revision*, with authority to examine every act of the National Legislature, before it shall operate, and every act of a particular Legislature before a negative thereon shall be final; and that the dissent of the said council shall amount to a rejection, unless the act of the National Legislature, be again passed, or that of a particular Legislature be again negatived by ——— of the Members of each Branch.

9 Resolved that a *National Judiciary* be established to Consist of one Supreme Tribunal, to hold their Offices during good behavior, and to receive punctually at stated times fixed compensation for their services, in which no increase or diminution shall be made, so as to affect the persons actually in office at the time of such increase or diminution.

That the jurisdiction of the inferior Tribunals, shall be to hear and determine in the first instance, and of the Supreme Tribunal to hear & determine in the dernier resort; all piracies and felonies on the high Seas, Captures from an Enemy; cases in which Foreigners, or Citizens of other States applying to such jurisdictions, may be interested, or which respect the collection of the national Revenue, Impeachment of any national officer and questions which may involve, the National peace and harmony.

10 Resolved that provision ought ^{to} _^ be made for the *admission of States*, Lawfully arising within the limits of the United States whether from a voluntary junction of Government and Territory or otherwise, with the Consent of a number of Voices in the National Legislatures less than the whole.

11 Resolved that a republican Government of each State
 agreed (except in the Voluntary junction of Government & Territory) ought to be garranteed by the United States to each State.

12 Resolved that provision ought ^{to} be made for the Continu-
 agreed ance of a Congress and their authorities, and privileges,
 [“^{until}untill” stricken out] a given day, after the reform of the
 Articles of the Union shall be adopted, and for the Completion
 of all their engagements.

13 That provision ought to be made for the amendment of
 agreed the Articles of the Union, whensoever it shall seem necessary
 (and that the assent of the National Legislature, ought to be
 required thereto)

14 Resolved that the Legislative, Executive and judicial
 agreed powers of the several States, ought to be bound by oath to
 support the Articles of Union.

15 Resolved that the amendments which shall be offered to
 stponed: the Confederation, by the Convention, ought at a proper
 time, or times, after the approbation of Congress, to be sub-
 mitted to an assembly or assemblies of representatives, rec-
 ommended by the several Legislatures, to be expressly chosen
 by the people to consider and decide thereon.

[INDORSEMENT.]

D

Resolutions preparatory to the formation of the Constitution
 recommended

17 Sep^r 1787

E

Report of the Grand Committee July 5, 1787

The Committee to whom were refered the eighth Resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House, and so much of the 7th as hath not been decided on, submit the following Report

That the subsequent propositions be recommended to the Convention, on condition that both shall be generally adopted

1 That in the first Branch of the Legislature ^[“ of ” stricken out] each of the States, now in the Union, be allowed one Member for every Forty Thousand Inhabitants, of the description reported in the seventh resolution of the Committee of the whole House— That each State not containing that number shall - - - - - be allowed one Member.

That all Bills for raising and appropriating Money and for fixing the Salaries of the Officers of the Government of the United States, shall originate in the first Branch of the Legislature, and shall not be altered or amended by the second Branch: and that ^{no} money shall be drawn from the publick Treasury, but in pursuance of appropriations, to be originated by the first Branch.

2nd That in the second Branch of the Legislature each State shall have an equal Vote.

agreed
7. 3. no
divided

List of Papers relative to the Constitution found among Mr Brearlys papers and transmitted by his Executors to the Secretary of State

Copies of some of the proceedings of the general Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States transmitted to the Secretary of State the 22 May 1818 by Joseph Bloomfield Executor of the Hon'ble David Brearly chief justice of New Jersey and a delegate of N. J. to said Convention

- A Propositions offered by W^m Patterson N. J. 15 June 1787
- B Col Hamiltons plan of a Constitution for Government of the United States——
- C Return of the Number in the several States
- D Resolutions preparatory to the formation of the Constitution of 17 Sep^r 1787
- E Report of a grand Committee thereon
- F Plan of the Constitution of the U S Reported to the Convention August 6. 1787
- G The Constitution as agreed upon, by the Convention of delegates—brought into Convention Sep^r 13. 1787 & signed 17 Sep 1787

[INDORSEMENT.]

E

Report of the grand Committee July 5. 1787

David Brearley.

WE the People of the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-^{Agreed} Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, do ordain, declare and establish the following Constitution for the Government of Ourselves and our Posterity.

ARTICLE I.

The stile of this Government shall be, "The United States of America." ^{Agreed.}

II.

The Government shall consist of *supreme* legislative, executive and ^{Agreed} judicial powers.

III.

The legislative power shall be vested in a Congress, to consist of two ^{Agreed} separate and distinct bodies of men, a House of Representatives, and a Senate; ["each of which shall, in all cases, have a negative on the other" ^{at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be} stricken out.] The Legislature shall meet, on the first Monday in Decem-

ber ["in every year" stricken out]. unless a different day shall be appointed by Law.

IV.

House of Representatives.

Sect. 1. The Members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen ^{Agreed} every second year, by the people of the several States comprehended within this Union. *The qualifications* of the electors shall be the same, from ~~the~~ time to time, as those of the electors in the several States, of the most numerous branch of their own legislatures.

Sect. 2. Every Member of the House of Representatives shall be of the ^{Agreed} age of *twenty-five years at least*; shall have been a citizen ^{of} ["in" stricken out] the United States for at least ^{seven} ["three" stricken out] *years* before his election; and shall be, at the time of his election, ["a resident" stricken out] ^{an inhabitant} of the State in which he shall be chosen.

Sect. 3. The House of Representatives shall, at its first formation, and ^{Agreed} until the number of citizens and inhabitants shall be taken in the manner herein after described, consist of sixty-five Members, of whom three shall be chosen in New-Hampshire, eight in Massachusetts, one in Rhode-

Island and Providence Plantations, five in Connecticut, six in New-York, four in New-Jersey, eight in Pennsylvania, one in Delaware, six in Maryland, ten in Virginia, five in North-Carolina, five in South-Carolina, and three in Georgia.

Sect. 4. As the proportions of numbers in the different States will alter ^{Agreed} from time to time; as some of the States may hereafter be divided; as others may be enlarged by addition of territory; as two or more States may be united; as new States will be erected within the limits of the United States, the Legislature shall, in each of these cases, regulate the number of representatives by the number of inhabitants, according to the ^{made} ^{rule hereafter ["provided" stricken out] for direct Taxation not exceeding the} ["provisions herein after made, at the" ^{that} stricken out] rate of one for every forty thousand. Provided every State shall have at least one representative.

[The following was stricken out: "*Sect. 5.* All bills for raising or ^{Not agreed to.} appropriating money, and for fixing the salaries of the officers of government, shall originate in the House of Representatives, and shall not be altered or amended by the Senate. *No money shall be drawn from the*"]

public Treasury; but in pursuance of appropriations that shall *originate* in the House of Representatives."]

Sect. 6. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of ^{Agreed} impeachment. It shall choose its Speaker and other officers.

Sect. 7. Vacancies in the House of Representatives shall be supplied by ^{Agreed} writs of election from the executive authority of the State, in the representation from which they shall happen.

V.

The Senate.

Sect. 1. The Senate of the United States shall be chosen by the Legis- ^{Agreed.}

latures of the several States. Each Legislature shall choose two members. Vacancies happening ^A in the representation of which such vacancies shall happen or by meeting of the Legislature. Each member shall have one vote.

Sect. 2. The Senators shall be chosen for six years; but immediately ^{Agreed.} they shall be Assembled in consequence of after the first election, they shall be divided, by lot, into three classes, as nearly as may be, numbered one, two and three. The seats of the members of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, of the third class at

A by refusal to accept, resignation or otherwise—

the expiration of the sixth year, so that a third part of the members may be chosen every second year.

Sect. 3. Every member of the Senate shall be of the age of thirty years ^{nine} *Agreed.* at least; shall have been a citizen of the United States for at least ["four" stricken out] years before his election; and shall be, at the time of his election, [^{an Inhabitant} "a resident" stricken out] of the State for which he shall be chosen.

Sect. 4. The Senate shall chuse it own President and other officers. *Agreed.*

VI.

Sect. 1. The times and places and the manner of holding the elections *Agreed.* of the members of each House shall be prescribed by the Legislature of each State ["; but their provisions concerning them may, at any time, be altered by" stricken out] the Legislature of the United States.

[The following was stricken out: "*Sect. 2.* The Legislature of the ^{Disagreed} United States shall have authority to establish such uniform qualifications of the members of each house, with regard to property, as to the said Legislature shall seem expedient."]

Sect. 3. In each House a majority of the members shall constitute a ^{Agreed.} quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day. and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Sect. 4. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and quali- ^{Agreed} fications of its own members.

Sect. 5. Freedom of speech and debate in the Legislature shall not be ^{Agreed} impeached or questioned in any court or place out of the Legislature; and the members of each House shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at Congress, and in going to and returning from it.

Sect. 6. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; may ^{Agreed.} punish its members for disorderly behaviour; and may ^{with the concurrence of two thirds} expel a member.

Sect. 7. The House of Representatives, and the Senate, [“when it shall ^{Agreed.} be acting in a legislative capacity,” stricken out] shall keep a journal of their ^{except such parts as in their judgment requires secrecy.} proceedings, and shall, from time to time, publish them; and the yeas and

nays of the members of each House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth part of the members present, be entered on the journal.

During the session of the Legislature

Sect. 8. Neither House, without the consent of the other, shall adjourn Agreed. for more than three days, nor to any other place than that at which the two Houses are sitting. [“But this regulation shall not extend to the Senate, when it shall exercise the powers mentioned in the 9th article.” stricken out.]

Sect. 9. The members of each House shall be ineligible to, and incapable Postponed of holding any office under the authority of the United States, during the time for which they shall respectively be elected : and the members of the Senate shall be ineligible to, and incapable of holding any such office for one year afterwards.

Sect. 10. The members of each House shall receive a compensation for Agreed their services, [“to be *ascertained* and paid by the State, in which they shall be chosen.” stricken out] to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, and to be ascertained by law.

Sect. 11. The enacting stile of the laws of the United States shall be. Agreed

By the Senate and Representatives, in Congress assembled."

[*"] By the Senate and Representatives in Congress assembled." stricken out.]

"Be it enacted, # ["and it is hereby enacted by the House of Representatives, and by the Senate of the United States, in Congress assembled." stricken out.]

Sect. 12. Each House shall possess the right of originating bills, except ^{Postponed} in the cases beforementioned.

Sect. 13. Every bill, which shall have passed the House of Representa- ^{Agreed.}

tives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States, for his revision: if, upon such revision, he approve of it, he shall signify his approbation by signing it: But if, upon such revision, it shall appear to him improper for being passed into a law, he shall return it, together with his objections against it, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. But if, after such reconsideration, [^{["three fourths" stricken out] two thirds} "*two-thirds*" stricken out] of that House shall, notwithstanding the objections of the President, agree to pass it, it shall, together with his objections, be sent to the other House, by which it shall likewise be recon-

[^{["three fourths" stricken out] two thirds}

sidered, and, if approved by ["two-thirds" stricken out] of the other House

also, it shall become a law. But, in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays; and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered in the Journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ^{ten} [“seven” stricken out] days ^{sundays excepted} after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law, unless the Legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

2 ::

2 * Sect 14. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment, and in the cases herein after mentioned) shall be presented to the President for his revision; and before the same shall have force, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by the Senate and House of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a Bill.

VII.

[“of the U. States” stricken out]
The Legislature. [“shall fulfil the engagements and discharge the Debts” stricken out]

1 Sect. 1. [“The Legislature of the United States” stricken out] shall have the power, To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts & provide for the common defence & general welfare of the United States.

- 2 To regulate commerce with foreign nations, [“and” stricken out] among the several States; and with the Indian Tribes
- 3 To establish an uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States;

- 4 To coin money;
- 5 To regulate the value of foreign coin;
- 6 To fix the standard of weights and measures;
- 7 To establish post-offices; and post roads;
- 8 To borrow money, ["and emit bills" stricken out] on the credit of the United States;
- 9 To appoint a Treasurer by ^{joint} ballot;
- 10 To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;
- 11 To make rules concerning captures on land and water;
- 12 To ["declare the law" stricken out] and punish^{to punish the} ["ment of" stricken out] piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, ["and the punishment of" stricken out] counterfeiting the coin of the United States, and ["of" stricken out] offences against the law of nations;
- 13 ["To subdue a rebellion in any State, ^["against the government thereof" stricken out] on the application of its Legislature;" stricken out.]
- 14 To ["make" stricken out] war; and grant letters of Marque and Reprisal.

and support
15 To raise [^]armies;

16 To ["build and equip fleets;" stricken out] provide and maintain a

Navy.

+ ^{provide for calling,}
17 To ["call", stricken out] forth the ["aid of the" stricken out] ^{Agreed.}

militia, ["in order" stricken out] to execute the laws of the Union,
["enforce treaties" stricken out], suppress insurrections, and repel in-
vasions;

^A
And to make all laws that shall be necessary and proper for carrying
into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested, by this
Constitution, in the government of the United States, or in any department
or officer thereof.

^{against the United States}
Sect. 2. Treason ["against the United States" stricken out] shall con- ^{Agreed.}
["some overt act of" stricken out] ^{them}
sist only in, ^{or}levying war against ["the United States, or any of them;" and"
/ ^{giving them aid & comfort} ^{ir}
stricken out] in adhering to the enemies ["of the United States, or any of
them." stricken out.] The Legislature ["of the United States" stricken
out] shall have power to declare the punishment of treason. No person
to the same overt act, or on Confession in open court
shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses. [^] No

+ To make rules for the regulation and gov-
ernment of the Land & Naval forces.

To make laws for organizing, arming, & disci-
plining the militia, and for governing such part
of them as may be employed in the service of
the United States—reserving to the States, re-
spectively, the appointment of the officers, and
the authority of training the Militia, according
to the discipline prescribed by the United States.

^A To establish uniform laws on the subject of
bankruptcies.

attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, nor forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.^A

Sect. 3. The proportions of direct taxation shall be regulated by the ^{Agreed} whole number of ["white and other" stricken out] free citizens and inhabitants, of every age, sex and condition, including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and three fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, (except Indians not paying taxes) which number shall, within ["six" ^{three} stricken out] years after the first meeting of the Legislature, and within the term of every ten years afterwards, be taken in such manner as the said Legislature shall direct.

Sect. 4. No tax or duty shall be laid by the Legislature on articles ^{ex-} ^{Agreed.}ported from any State; ["nor on" stricken out] the migration ^{now existing} or *importation* of such persons as the several States shall think proper to admit, ["nor shall such migration or *importation* be prohibited" stricken out]. shall not be prohibited by the Legislature prior to the year 1808,—but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding[‡]

Sect. 5. No capitation tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the cen- ^{Agreed.}

^A The Legislature shall pass no Bill of Attainder, nor any ex post facto laws.

[‡] ten dollars for each person.

sus herein before directed to be taken.

[The following was stricken out: "*Sect.* 6. No navigation act shall be ^{Rejected.} passed without the assent of two-thirds of the members present in each House.]

Sect. 7. The United States shall not grant any title of nobility. ^{Agreed.}

Sect. 8. No person holding any office of profit or trust under the ^B

VIII.

Constitution and the Laws

This ["acts of the Legislature" stricken out] of the United States made ^{Agreed} in pursuance of ["this constitution" stricken out], and *all treaties* made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the several States, and of their citizens and inhabitants; and the judges in the several States shall be bound thereby in their decisions; any thing in the constitutions or laws of the several States to the contrary notwithstanding.

[“VIII.” stricken out.] IX.

[“*Sect.* 1.” stricken out.] The Senate of the United States shall have power to [“make treaties, and to appoint ambassadors, ^[“and other public ministers” stricken out] and judges of the

^B United States, shall, without the consent of the Legislature, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

supreme court." stricken out] try all Impeachments, but no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members ^C

^C present, and every member shall be on oath.

Sect. 2. In all disputes and controversies now subsisting, or that may ^{Rejected} hereafter subsist between two or more States, respecting jurisdiction or territory, the Senate shall possess the following powers. Whenever the Legislature, or the Executive authority, or the lawful agent of any State, in controversy with another, shall, by memorial to the Senate, state the matter in question, and apply for a hearing; notice of such memorial and application shall be given, by order of the Senate, to the Legislature or the Executive Authority of the other State in controversy. The Senate shall also assign a day for the appearance of the parties, by their agents, before that House. The agents shall be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question. But if the agents cannot agree, the Senate shall name three persons out of each of the several States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven nor more

than nine names, as the Senate shall direct, shall, in their presence, be drawn out by lot; and the persons, whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them shall be commissioners or judges to hear and finally determine the controversy; provided a majority of the judges, who shall hear the cause, agree in the determination. If either party shall neglect to attend at the day assigned, without shewing sufficient reasons for not attending, or, being present, shall refuse to strike, the Senate shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the clerk of the Senate shall strike in behalf of the party absent or refusing. If any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court; or shall not appear to prosecute or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce judgment. The judgment shall be final and conclusive. The proceedings shall be transmitted to the President of the Senate, and shall be lodged among the public records for the security of the parties concerned. Every commissioner shall, before he sit in judgment, take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the State where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear

“and determine the matter in question, “according to the best of his judgment, without favour, affection, or hope of reward.”

Sect. 3. All controversies concerning lands claimed under different ^{Rejected} grants of two or more States, whose jurisdictions, as they respect such lands, shall have been decided or adjusted subsequent to such grants, or any of them, shall, on application to the Senate, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding controversies between different States.

X.

Sect. 1. The Executive Power of the United States shall be vested in a single person. His stile shall be, “The President of the United States of “Ameca;” and his title shall be, “His Excellency.” He shall^A [“be elected ^["joint" stricken out] by ballot by the Legislature.” He shall hold his office during the term of seven years; but shall not be elected a second time.” stricken out.]

Sect. 2. He shall, from time to time, give to the Legislature information ^{Agreed} of the State of the Union, [“he may” stricken out] recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary, and expedient:

A. hold his office during the term of four years and together with the vice president (chosen for the same term) be elected in the following manner. Each state shall appoint in such manner as its Legislature may direct, a number of Electors equal to

both or either of the Houses, ^{And in} he may convene ^{And in} ["them", stricken out] on extraordinary occasions, ["In",
 stricken out] case of disagreement between the two Houses, with regard ^{shall} to
 the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he ^{shall} think
 proper: he shall take care that the laws of the United States be duly and
 faithfully executed: he shall commission all the officers of the United States;
 and shall appoint ^{to offices} ["officers" stricken out] in all cases not otherwise pro-
 vided for by this constitution. He shall receive Ambassadors, ^{and other public Ministers} and may
 correspond with the Supreme Executives of the several States. He shall
 have power to grant *reprimands* and *pardons*; ^{except in cases of impeachment} ["but his pardon shall not be
 pleadable in bar of an impeachment." stricken out.] He shall be Com-
 mander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, *and of the*
Militia ^{when called into the service of the United States.} ["of the several States" stricken out]. He shall, at stated times,
 receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased
 nor diminished during his continuance in office. Before he shall enter on
 the duties of his department, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation,
 "I ——— solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office
^{and will to the best of my Judgment and power, preserve protect and defend*}
 "of President of the United States of America." | He shall be removed

* the Constitution of the United States.

from his office on impeachment by the House of Representatives, and conviction in the Supreme Court, of treason, bribery, or corruption. In case of his removal as aforesaid, death, resignation, or disability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the President of the Senate shall exercise those powers and duties until another President of the United States be chosen, or until the disability of the President be removed.

XI.

The Judiciary

Sect. 1. The Judicial Power of the United States, ^{both in law & equity} shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such Inferior Courts as shall, when necessary, from time to time, be constituted by the Legislature of the United States.

Sect. 2. The Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the Inferior courts, ^{Agreed} shall hold their offices during good behaviour. They shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sect. 3. The ^{Judicial power} [“Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court” stricken out] shall extend to all cases, ^{both in law & equity} arising [“under laws passed by the Legislature of the United States” stricken out]; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other

+ under this constitution, the laws of the United States, of treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States.

Public Ministers and Consuls; to the trial of impeachments of Officers of the United States; to all cases of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction;^A to Controversies between two or more States [“(except such as shall regard Territory or Jurisdiction)” stricken out] between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects. In cases of Impeachment, cases affecting Ambassadors, other Public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, [“this Jurisdiction shall be original”

the Supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction

stricken out]. In all the other cases beforementioned [“it shall be *appellate*,” stricken out] with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Legislature shall make. The Legislature may *assign* any part of the jurisdiction abovementioned (except the trial of the President of the United States) in the manner and under the limitations which it shall think proper, to such Inferior Courts as it shall constitute from time to time.

Sect. 4. The trial of all [“criminal offences” stricken out] (except in cases of impeachments) and such trials shall be ^{held} in the State where [“they” stricken out] shall be committed; [“and shall be by jury” stricken out.][‡]

^A To controversies to which the United States shall be a party.

[‡] but when not committed within any state, then the Trial shall be at such place or places as the Legislature may direct.

Sec. 5. Judgment, in cases of Impeachment, shall not extend further ^{Agreed} than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

XII.

^{nor emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold or silver coin a †}
No State shall coin money_^; nor grant letters of marque and reprisal; nor enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; nor grant any title of nobility.

XIII.

No State, without the consent of the Legislature of the United States, ^{Agreed} shall [“emit bills of credit or make any thing but specie a tender in payment of debts;” ^{or exports, nor with such consent but for the use of the Treasury of the United States} stricken out] lay imposts or duties on imports; nor keep troops or ships of war in time of peace; nor enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with any foreign power; nor engage in any war, unless it shall be actually invaded by enemies, or the danger of invasion be so imminent, as not to admit of a delay, until the Legislature of the United States can be consulted.

[§] The Privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of Rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

† tender in payment of debts; nor pass any bills of attainder or ex post facto laws

XIV.

The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

XV.

Any person charged with treason, felony, or ^{other Crime} ["high misdemeanor" Agreed. stricken out] in any State, who shall flee from justice, and shall be found in any other State, shall, on demand of the Executive Power of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of the offence.

XVI.

Full faith shall be given in each State to the ^{public} acts ["of the Legislatures, Agreed. and to the" stricken out] records and judicial proceedings of ["the courts and magistrates of" stricken out] every other State. And the Legislature may by general laws prescribe ^D

XVII.

^B [The following was stricken out: "New States lawfully constituted or

^C If any person bound to service or labor in any ^{State} of the U. States, shall escape into an other ^{State}, he or she shall not be discharged from such service or labor in consequence of any regulations subsisting in the State to which they escape, but shall be delivered ^{up} to the person justly claiming their service or labor.

^B New States may be admitted by the Legislature into this Union, but no new State shall be hereafter formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any of the present ^{States}, without the consent of the Legislature of such State, as well as of the General Legislature. Nor shall any State be E

D the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

E formed by the junction of two or more States or parts thereof, without the consent of the Legislature of such States as well as of the Legislature of the United States: The Legislature shall have power to dispose of and make all needfull rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States: and nothing in this Constitution contained shall be so construed, as to prejudice any claims either of the United States or of any particular State.

established within the limits of the United States may be admitted, by the Legislature, into this government; but to such admission the consent of two thirds of the Members present in each House shall be necessary. *If a new State* shall arise within the limits of any of the present States, the consent of the Legislatures of such States shall be also necessary to its admission. If the admission be consented to, the new States shall be admitted on the same terms with the original States. But the Legislature may make conditions with the new States concerning the public debt, which shall be then subsisting.”]

XVIII.

The United States shall guaranty to each State a Republican form of ^{Agreed.} government; and shall protect each State against [“foreign” stricken out] ^{or executive} invasions, and, on the application of its Legislature, against domestic violence.

XIX

On the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the States in the ^{Ag.} Union, for an amendment of this Constitution, the Legislature of the United States shall call a Convention for that purpose.

XX.

The Members of the Legislatures, and the executive and judicial ^{Agreed.} officers of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by oath ^{or affirmation} to support this Constitution. But no religious test shall ever be re-

^A required as a ^{A qualification to any office of public trust under the authority of the United States.}

XXI.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for ^{Agreed.} organising this Constitution, between the said States.

XXII.

This Constitution shall be laid before the United States in Congress as-^{Agreed.} sembled, [“for their approbation” stricken out]; and it is the opinion of this Convention that it should be afterwards submitted to a Convention chosen in each State, under the recommendation of its Legislature, in order to receive the ratification of such Convention.

XXIII.

To introduce this government, it is the opinion of this Convention, that ^{Agreed.}

each assenting Convention should notify its assent and ratification to the United States in Congress assembled; that Congress, after receiving the assent and ratification of the Conventions of nine States, should appoint and publish a day, as early as may be, and appoint a place for commencing proceedings under this Constitution; that after such publication, the Legislatures of the several States should elect Members of the Senate, and direct the election of Members of the House of Representatives; and that the Members of the Legislature should meet at the time and place assigned by Congress, and should, as soon as may be, after their meeting, [“choose the President of the United States, and” stricken out] proceed to execute this Constitution.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Convention of the States from 14 May to 17 Septem^r 1787.

Plan of the Constitution of the U. S. reported to the Convention

Aug^t 6th 1787.

F.

 The signature of—David Brearley.—Delegate from N Jersey.

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, [“to” stricken out] establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Sect. 1. ALL legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sect. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United

States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole ^{ce} number of free persons, including those bound to servi ["tude" stricken out] for a term of years, and, excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every ^{thirty} ["forty" stricken out] thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative: and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and ["they" stricken out] shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years: and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided ^["by lot" stricken out] as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year: and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature. which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of

thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be, ["ex-officio," stricken out] President of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath. ^{or affirmation} When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall

nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business: but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sect. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United

States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. The enacting stile of the laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the senators and representatives in Congress assembled."

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives: but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States. If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that

house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disproved by him, shall be repassed by ^{two thirds} ["three-fourths" stricken out] of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect. 8. The Congress ["may by joint ballot appoint a treasurer. They" stricken out] shall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States. But all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform^A

To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

To regulate commerce with foreign nations,^{and} among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

To establish post offices and post roads.

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court.

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas,
 [“punish,” stricken out]
 and offences against the law of nations.
 [“ ” stricken out]

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

To raise and support armies: but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

To provide and maintain a navy.

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such dis-

strict (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as ^{any of} the [“several” stricken out] states, now existing, shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder [“shall be passed n” stricken out] or [“any” stricken out] ex post facto law. shall be passed

No capitation tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census herein before directed to be taken ^{or enumeration} [“B” stricken out.]

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.^B

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.^C

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque & reprisal

Sect. 10. No state shall coin money, [“nor” stricken out] emit bills of credit, [“nor” stricken out] make any thing but gold or silver coin a tender in payment of debts, [“nor” stricken out] pass any bill of attainder, [“nor” stricken out] ex post facto law [“s” stricken out], [“n” stricken out] or law [“s altering or” stricken out] impairing the obligation of contracts; [“nor grant letters of marque and reprisal, nor enter into any

^B No preference shall be given by any regulations of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another — Nor shall Vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

^C And a regular statement & account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

treaty, alliance, or confederation, n" stricken out] or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay ^{any} imposts or duties on imports or exports, ^A ["nor with such consent, but to the use of the treasury of the United States, ^A Nor *keep troops nor ships of war in time of* peace, nor enter into any agreement or compact with another state, nor with any foreign power, Nor engage in any war, unless it shall be actually invaded by enemies, or the danger of invasion be so imminent, as not to admit of delay until the Congress can be consulted." stricken out.]

II.

Sect. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected ["in the following manner" stricken out]: as follows

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in Congress: but no

A except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports and exports shall be for the use of the Treasury of the U. S. and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. +

["A Provided that no State shall be restrained from imposing the usual duties on produce exported from such State, for the sole purpose of defraying the charges of inspecting, packing, storing & indemnifying the losses on such produce, while in the custody of public Officers, but all such regulations shall in case of abuse be subject to the revision and control of Congress," stricken out.] + No State shall without the consent of Congress lay any duty of Tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, or enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in any war unless actually invaded or be in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay

senator or representative ["shall be appointed an elector, n" stricken out]or any person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States. shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each ; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the general government, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall in the presence of the senate and house of representatives open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed ; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for president ; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the

president, the votes shall be taken by states ["and not per capita" stricken out], the representation from each state having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president ["by the representatives," stricken out], the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the ^{day on} ["time in" stricken out] which they shall give their votes; [^{which day shall be the same} "but the election shall be on the same day" stricken out] throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or ["the period for chusing another" stricken out]^a president ["arrive." stricken out] shall be elected

^{for his services}

The president shall, at stated times, receive a ["fixed" stricken out] compensation ["for his services" stricken out], which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected. and he shall not ^c.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ["judgment" stricken out] and power, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

^c. receive during that period any other emolument from the U. S. or any of them.

Sect. 2. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States. ^B he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, when called into the actual service of the United States, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. ^{D.}

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

^B When called into the actual service of the United States.

^D But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

Sect. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient : he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper : he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers : he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

III.

Sect. 1. The judicial power of the United States, [“both in law and equity,” stricken out] shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services,

a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, [“both” stricken out] in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority. To all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls. To all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. To controversies to which the United States shall be a party. To controversies between two or more States; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, nor forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

IV.

Sect. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled ^{to be} be delivered up, [“and” stricken out] removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person [“legally” stricken out] held to service or labour in one ^{any Law or} under the laws thereof state, escaping into another, shall in consequence of regulation [“s subsisting” stricken out] therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules



and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States: and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or executive,* against domestic violence.

V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem ^{it} necessary, [“or on the application ^{or on the application} of two-thirds” stricken out] of the legislatures of the several states,‡ [“shall propose amendments to this constitution, which” stricken out] shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part [“there” stricken out]of, ^{this Constitution} when the same shall have been ratified by three-fourths at least of the legislatures of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided, that no amendment

* when the legislature cannot be convened.

‡ shall call a convention for proposing amendments which in either case

which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect the first and fourth ^{clauses of the 9th} section["s" stricken out] of article I. and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof ; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land ; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives beforementioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution ; but no religious test shall ever be

required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Constitution of the U. S. brought in the Convention Sept^r 13th 1787.—

The Constitution, as agreed upon, by the Convention of Delegates, was signed Sep^r 17. 1787.

G.





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